"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, slightly warmer Monday; partly cloudy Tuesday; light variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,324. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DEMOCRATS BEGIN TO ASSEMBLE FOR THEIR CONVENTION

Hughes-Roosevelt Situation All the Talk Among Vanguard Now in St. Louis.

PREDICT LIVELY CAMPAIGN

Norman Mack Challenges Hughes to Specify in What Particular Wilson Has Failed.

TALK OF A BRYAN FIGHT

May Find Some Way to Assail Preparedness Plank—Roll Call on Vice President Probable.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—With not a single important contest in sight, with a trouble-proof program all laid out, and with the slogan, "Peace, Prosperity, and Preparedness," the Democratic National Convention is scheduled to begin here on Wednesday. The present outlook is that it will go down in political history as one of the quietest and smoothest ever held. The vanguard handful of Democratic leaders and delegates now on the job are already showing signs of ennui and are hoping that something will happen.

The work of Wednesday will be to effect a temporary organization. Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn of New York will be elected Temporary Chairman and will deliver a 10,000-word keynote speech. On Thursday the permanent organization will be effected, with Senator Ollie James of Kentucky as Permanent Chairman. On Friday President Wilson will be renominated, and on Saturday a Vice President will be put in the running. This program will carry out the agreement made by the National Committee with the St. Louis committee when the latter turned over $100,000 for a four-day convention. It will be hard work for the party managers to find enough to do to carry through this schedule.

It was a gloomy lot of delegates and leaders that loafed about in the corridors of the Jefferson Hotel today, a drizzling rain keeping everybody inside. The outcome of the Republican and Progressive conventions in Chicago and the possibility of a united opposition to the Wilson Administration were generally discussed. Openly the Democratic leaders predict that Wilson will have no trouble in winning, but they do not talk that way in confidence. They see the possibility of a hard fight ahead, and preparations are already under way to make the campaign a lively one.

The leaders expect difficulty in stirring up the delegates to a show of enthusiasm in a cut-and-dried convention. Noted party orators will be called upon to put life into the proceedings. A convention that is more a ratification than anything else is not conducive to bringing out the old-time Democratic fighting spirit.

National Committeemen Complain.

President Wilson has the convention in the hollow of his hand and has taken entire charge of the affair. This attitude has stirred up some criticism in the National Committee, and it may create a little diversion. In fact, a clash already has occurred between the President and certain members of the committee. In the first place, the President made his own selection for Temporary Chairman. The National Committee had nothing to say about it. Then the President selected his own Permanent Chairman. The National Committee began to wonder if they would have any work at all to do. Then a report came from Washington that the President wanted William G. McAdoo made Chairman of the National Committee, to succeed William F. McCombs.

Washington was informed that the committee would have none of McAdoo. There was no expectation of re-electing Chairman McCombs, for he is not supposed to be so popular with the Administration as he once was, and he has announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election. But the committeemen have a candidate of their own, and they purpose to elect him, unless positive orders to the contrary come from Washington. Their candidate is Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut, Vice Chairman of the committee. There is a possibility of a compromise candidate being selected if the President refuses to take Cummings. In this event the Chairmanship may go to Fred B. Lynch of Minnesota, now Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Committee.

The National Committee will meet tomorrow to hear contests. Notice of the Love-Poindexter contest fir National Committeeman from Texas has been received. Love has filed a twenty-page brief with the committee; his contention is that he was defrauded of the position.

Vice Presidential Candidates.

Some discussion has started over the selection of a candidate for Vice President. Before the Republicans nominated Fairbanks at Chicago, a movement was begun to give the Vice Presidential nomination to some one other than Thomas R. Marshall, but it all but disappeared when the Indiana man was selected by the Republicans. The party managers recognized that the Marshall strength in Indiana would be needed to offset the Fairbanks strength. The situation in Indiana is delicate, as the elec-

Continued on Page 3.

Roosevelt Insists He Is Out of Politics; Moose and Republican Clans Seek His Aid

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 11.—Colonel Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt attended services at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church this morning. The Colonel greeted acquaintances with his old-time smile. It was communion service, but the Roosevelts left before communion and returned to Sagamore Hill, where the Colonel remained in seclusion all day.

For the first time in many days he refused to see newspaper men. Late in the afternoon he said over the telephone: "I will have nothing to say. I will answer no questions. I am out of politics."

Three telegraph operators were busy all day receiving telegrams for Colonel Roosevelt. Of the several hundred he received half, it was said, congratulated him on the stand he had taken against heading a third ticket, while the other half protested against his not accepting the Bull Moose nomination.

While the Colonel's manner leaves no doubt that he is now sincere in his declaration that he is out of politics, it is expected that tomorrow will see the beginning of a pilgrimage to Sagamore Hill of two opposing factions—the one those Progressives who believe that the evident elation of German-Americans over the nomination of Justice Hughes places a duty upon the Colonel to oppose him and that his duty to the Progressive Party calls him to play an active rôle, and the other the supporters of Justice Hughes, who will implore Colonel Roosevelt to take an active part in the campaign for the election of the Republican ticket in November.

Representatives of both factions will be returning from Chicago tomorrow, and it is expected that Colonel Roosevelt's possible demand for rest from political turmoil is all that will prevent the inauguration of a campaign of persuasion to make him rescind his declared retirement from politics. While those who have been close to the Colonel at Sagamore Hill for the last few days regard his declination of the Progressive nomination and his declaration that he is out of politics as in the nature of a finality, it is recalled that there is still a "string" attached to his refusal. For the Colonel left the matter to the National Progressive Committee to come to a conclusion as to what it might think he should do. "If they are not satisfied," his message to the Moose Convention read, "they can so notify the Progressive Party, and can at the same time confer with me, and then determine on whatever action we may severally deem appropriate to meet the needs of the country."

It is regarded as positive that great pressure will be brought to bear on Colonel Roosevelt by fellow-Progressives to take an active part in the campaign for the sake of the party.

LEADERS CONFIDENT OF WILSON VICTORY

O'Gorman and Untermyer Sure Colonel's Elimination Will Not Imperil President.

HOLD MOOSE NOT A FACTOR

Untermyer Criticises Hughes for Leaving the Bench to Become a Party Candidate.

Democratic politicians who were leaving New York yesterday for the National Convention in St. Louis could not see that the self-elimination of Colonel Roosevelt from the Presidential field made the re-election of President Wilson at all to be doubted.

Senator O'Gorman, one of the delegates at large, last night denied a report from St. Louis that he would not attend the convention, where, it had been predicted, he would be made New York's representative on the Platform Committee.

"In reply to that report," Senator O'Gorman said last night, "I can only say that if my business engagements permit I expect to leave for St. Louis in time to attend the convention."

Senator O'Gorman was asked if he believed that the withdrawal of Colonel Roosevelt imperiled the Democrats' chances of success this Fall.

"Of course," he said, "the withdrawal of Colonel Roosevelt makes things better for the Republican ticket. That must be admitted. But I look for a great many Progressives to vote the Democratic ticket, and my best judgment is that there is no doubt of President Wilson's re-election."

Samuel Untermyer, another delegate at large, said that "if he possibly could he would attend the convention." Mr. Untermyer did not wish to comment on Colonel Roosevelt's plans, although he thought it would make no difference in the result of the campaign. Concerning Mr. Hughes's nomination he said:

"The country is to be congratulated on being assured a dignified campaign, free from the distressing personalities that disgrace our political contests," said Mr. Untermyer. "Mr. Hughes is a fine type of American manhood, who measures up to the high intellectual standards of President Wilson, but he lacks the vast experience and intimate touch with national affairs that is so indispensable in this world crisis through which we are passing. His chief weakness lies in the fact that his party has no real issue and his greatest strength lies in the fact that he, in character, in temperament, in training, and in his record, at his best, exemplifies the same principles and ideals for which President Wilson stands. No Administration in our national existence has accomplished so broad and comprehensive a constructive program as the Wilson Administration. Not a single promise of the platform of 1912 will remain unredeemed.

"The acceptance of this nomination by Mr. Hughes is a great disappointment to many of his best friends and warmest admirers in the legal profession. It was generally believed by them that he would refuse to set the precedent of encouraging the use of the exalted post of Supreme Court Justice as a hatching nest for political ambition. Until now we have rested secure that this great court and every member of it were dedicated beyond recall to the sacred duty of construing and safeguarding our Constitution, and that here, at least, neither political ambition nor political expediency could enter. Henceforth our people will have to scan with a jealous eye every decision of that court affecting the rights and obligations of labor and of corporations and every construction of our Constitution involving principles of economic government and social justice.

"I do not mean to imply that Mr. Hughes or any other member of that court has ever, even subconsciously, been swayed by any such consideration. I know it is not true. But now that the precedent has been set of forcibly drafting candidates for public office from that court, the temptation of ambitious men making themselves available has been aroused. It is most unfortunate. I can well understand the reluctance of a patriotic man, such as Mr. Hughes is, to yield. I had hoped and expected he would refuse."

Frank L. Crocker of New York is alternate delegate for Mr. Untermyer, and will be at the convention to act for Mr. Untermyer should the latter not reach St. Louis in the early stages of the convention. Mayor Cornelius P. Burns of Troy is alternate for Senator O'Gorman.

CLARK CALLS WILSON LUCKY.

Thinks with Roosevelt Running He Would "Win in a Walk."

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Speaker Champ Clark issued a statement today criticising the Republicans for selecting a Justice of the Supreme Court as candidate for the Presidency and the Progressives for nominating Colonel Roosevelt "in violation of the two-term rule."

"If Colonel Roosevelt accepts the nomination of the Bull Moosers Woodrow Wilson will win in a walk," said the Speaker. "If Colonel Roosevelt declines the nomination and supports Mr. Hughes it will be what my Kentucky friends call a 'hoss' race, with the odds very much in favor of Woodrow Wilson.

"Some philosophers claim there is nothing in luck. President Wilson's career should confound them utterly. The regular Republicans and the Bull Moosers might have agreed on some man of ability who would not have been confronted with the wise and wholesome precedents of more than a century."

BULL MOOSE CHIEFS GOING TO OYSTER BAY

Gov. Johnson and Others to Visit Roosevelt This Week to Discuss Party's Plans.

DIVIDED ON THE FUTURE

Some Leaders Insist on Third Ticket —Henry Allen Announces He Will Support Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Will the Progressives indorse Hughes? This question will be decided—at least so far as Progressive leaders are concerned—at an informal conference to be held at Oyster Bay some day this week.

Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California plainly intimated this today before leaving Chicago for New York, where he is to meet Colonel Roosevelt and other members of the National Committee.

Regardless of the decision to be reached, however, Governor Johnson, who is considered the most logical candidate for the Presidential nomination, should Roosevelt's conditional declination be made absolute, positively will not accept any proffer of Progressive leadership.

"I positively would not accept the Presidential nomination if it were offered to me," said Governor Johnson. "My time in the future will be fully occupied by my work in California."

"Have you any statement to make regarding the stand taken by Mr. Roosevelt," Governor Johnson was asked.

"Certainly not," he responded. "I would not for a moment presume to criticise Colonel Roosevelt."

"Will the Progressive Party place a new candidate in the field or will it indorse Justice Hughes?" the California Governor was asked.

"I may have something to say on that subject when I reach Oyster Bay, where I expect to have a conference with Mr. Roosevelt," he said.

An unqualified declaration of the probable stand to be taken by Roosevelt was made today by Charles H. Sergel, City Treasurer of Chicago, a delegate to the Republican National Convention, who was pledged to the former President.

"I made an unannounced visit to Oyster Bay about two weeks before the Republican Convention," said Mr. Sergel. "From my conferences with Colonel Roosevelt, I feel positive that he not only will withdraw unconditionally, but will campaign actively for the Republican nominee."

In a formal statement in which he explained his stand in the Republican Convention and pledged his loyalty to Hughes, Mr. Sergel said:

"Knowing from Colonel Roosevelt's own lips the patriotic motives which have actuated him, I feel sure that he will lend the weight of his great influence in support of Charles E. Hughes, as the only means of rescuing the nation from the incompetent hands of the Democratic Party."

Harold L. Ickes, National Committeeman from Illinois, said tonight that he expects to visit Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay this week.

"Should Colonel Roosevelt withdraw unconditionally and indorse Mr. Hughes, would the Progressive Party follow his lead?" Mr. Ickes was asked.

"By no means," he said. "Colonel Roosevelt is not the Progressive Party and the Progressives will not throw their fate in with Hughes."

Mr. Ickes refused to elaborate his statement, declaring that the Progressive Party would speak for itself at a meeting of the National Committee to be held in Chicago June 26.

Progressive headquarters were deserted today. By night practically every one of the party leaders had left the city.

Henry Allen of Kansas, one of the leaders at the Progressive National Convention, today announced that he would support Hughes. He asserted that Hughes and Fairbanks would carry Kansas and win in November. He had a conference with Frank H. Hitchcock today.

Several Roosevelt delegates to the Republican National Convention also called on Mr. Hitchcock to pledge their support.

MOOSE CLANS RETURN; STILL FULL OF FIGHT

New York Delegates to See Roosevelt at Once and Urge Him to Stay on the Ticket.

The "convention special" bringing the New York delegates back from the Progressive convention reached the Grand Central Station late last night bearing various and varied opinions, the most strongly voiced of which was that Colonel Roosevelt should accept the Bull Moose nomination and that the Progressives would not indorse Hughes.

"The issue in this campaign will be

Continued on Page 2.

HUGHES ON WAY HERE TO CONSULT LEADERS TODAY

Wickersham Is to Meet Him and the Question of Roosevelt May Be Taken Up.

NOMINEE MAY TAKE STUMP

Selection of Manager and Campaign Methods Also Are to be Discussed.

EX-JUSTICE GOES TO CHURCH

"So Run That You May Obtain," Text of Sermon Heard by Republicans' Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 12.—Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, left here for New York this morning at 12:25 o'clock. He was accompanied by his Secretary, Lawrence H. Green. Mr. Hughes went over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and will arrive in Jersey City at 7 o'clock this morning. According to his Secretary, he will go to the Hotel Astor. Mr. Hughes slipped out of the city so quietly that only the fact that a man in the station happened to recognize the nominee disclosed his departure.

It is believed that his trip to New York is for the purpose of holding political conferences with prominent leaders.

It is expected Mr. Hughes will confer with ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the New York State Republican Committee, Governor Whitman, and others. After six years on the bench Mr. Hughes is out of touch with politics, and he is turning to his friends in New York for information and guidance. The chief questions to be discussed now concern the selection of a Chairman of the National Committee and the nature of the presidential campaign, particularly the part to be played by Mr. Hughes, himself. Points to be emphasized in the notification also will be considered.

Talk With Colonel Possible.

The nominee's journey aroused keen interest in political circles in Washington yesterday, and led to lively speculation. The uppermost question was whether Mr. Hughes would confer personally with Colonel Roosevelt, or some one representing the Colonel, with respect to the political situation growing out of the nomination of Mr. Hughes and the declination of Roosevelt to accept immediately the nomination from the Progressives.

Mr. Wickersham, who was one of the original Hughes boomers, called at the home of Mr. Hughes on Friday. Their conference stirred widespread political discussion here. Mr. Wickersham would not admit that there was any political significance in his visit, and insisted that it was a "purely personal" call.

A representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES last night informed Mr. Hughes's private secretary of conjecture which persisted in associating the names of Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Wickersham with the proposed visit of Mr. Hughes to New York.

"Is Mr. Hughes going to New York for the purpose of meeting Mr. Roosevelt or conferring with some one representing Colonel Roosevelt?" Mr. Green was asked.

"I have nothing whatever to say," he replied.

Once again a plain citizen, dropping the title of "Justice," the Republican candidate spent his first Sunday as newly chosen leader of his party very much after his usual manner. He attended divine service in the morning at Calvary Baptist Church, occupying his regular pew near the centre of the church, with Mrs. Hughes and their daughters, Catherine and Elizabeth. Mrs. Hughes and Miss Elizabeth went to and from church in the family electric motor car. Mr. Hughes and his daughter Catherine walked to and from the church. It has been the practice of Mr. Hughes to go to church on foot in lieu of his regular week-day walk.

Congratulated at Church.

The church is in the downtown district, about midway between the White House and Capitol, at Eighth and H Streets, and Mr. Hughes's route took him through Lafayette Square, opposite the White House, and northward along Sixteenth Street.

As they lingered outside the closed doors awaiting the end of the invocation, both Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were centres of friends pressing forward to shake hands. During the services the family was seated nine rows from the front of the church in a comparatively inconspicuous pew. The text of the sermon was "So run that you may obtain." It was addressed to the Men's Bible Class as guests of honor at the service.

Here and there on his way from church Mr. Hughes met a friend with whom he stopped and chatted. Half a dozen messenger boys on bicycles paralleled his stroll along Sixteenth Street, and the inevitable movie man was standing at the entrance to the Hughes home when the candidate and his daughter, Catherine, arrived at 1:30 o'clock.

After having taken a film picturing the arrival of Mr. Hughes and his daughter, the movie man persuaded Mr. Hughes to halt at the portal of his home for a "close-up" motion picture.

"Will you kindly smile?" the movie man suggested. But the candidate was already smiling at the movie man's activities. However, he smiled an even broader smile. "Please make a gesture," was the next suggestion. Mr. Hughes responded by removing his Panama hat, bowed, and with a wave

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Two Neutral Ships Destroyed by Mines

LONDON, June 11.—The Norwegian steamer Prosper III. has struck a mine and sunk. The first officer of the vessel is believed to be the only survivor. She sailed from Newport News May 20 for La Pallice, France.

Striking a mine off Sandhamm, an island of the Archipelago, at the entrance to Stockholm, the Swedish steamship Para sank at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The crew was saved. In shipping circles here it is believed the vessel ran into a field of anchored German mines.

The Para displaced 1,889 gross tons. She was 206 feet long, 37 feet beam, and 16 feet deep. She was built at Sunderland in 1882.

The Prosper III. was of 4,297 gross tons, 364 feet long, and was built in 1912. She was owned in Drammen, Norway.

BANDITS RAID TEXAS, BUT QUICKLY LEAVE

Mexicans Descend on a Ranch Northwest of Laredo and Run Off 80 Horses.

CAVALRY GO IN PURSUIT

Raiders Let Animals Go Before Recrossing the Border, Also Freeing Two Captives.

LAREDO, Texas, June 11.—American troops, sent from here early today to pursue Mexican bandits who raided a ranch owned by T. A. Coleman, near San Samuel, forty miles northwest of Laredo, did not cross the border, according to reports received late tonight by Brig. Gen. Mann, commanding the Fourteenth Cavalry.

The Mexicans did not succeed in driving eighty horses, stolen from the Coleman ranch, across the Rio Grande, but abandoned the animals when within two miles of the border.

"The bandits, or whoever they were," said General Mann tonight, "evidently got 'cold feet,' fearing the presence of American troops."

Two Americans, George Conover and Arthur Myers, were captured by the Mexicans and held prisoners a short while. They were released without being maltreated.

It was reported that Luis De La Rosa, fomenter of various disturbances, was with the raiders, but this has not been confirmed.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Secretary Baker said tonight there had been no change in General Funston's orders to pursue into Mexico any hot trail left by raiders, and he presumed that the border commander was taking whatever steps were necessary to deal with the situation at San Manuel. As the War Department was closing for the night the Secretary said no official dispatches dealing with the reported raid had been received.

Officials generally were inclined to discount the episode as a factor in the relations between the United States and Mexico. The nature of the raid was accepted as indicating only a straggling band of unorganized outlaws was involved.

TREVINO REPUDIATES COMPACT ON TROOPS

Informs Pershing That Gavira Had No Authority to Agree As To Movements.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 11.—What is regarded by American army officers as official repudiation of the agreement entered into by Generals Pershing and Gavira, was contained in a curt message from General Jacinto Trevino to General Pershing, informing him that General Gavira had no authority to discuss military subjects with him. General Pershing sent a copy of General Trevino's message to Department Headquarters here.

The agreement between Generals Pershing and Gavira had to do with disposition of troops in the territory controlled by the American punitive expedition and was intended as a precaution that might prevent unauthorized clashes. It in no way affected the more important phases of the situation. General Gavira was ordered to Mexico City about the time General Trevino sent his message to General Pershing.

Official advices have been received by General Funston that General Gavira has asked officers at Chihuahua City to give him a list of their nationals other than Americans, explaining that he wishes to know them in order to afford them protection, that he would be glad to accord protection to Americans as well, but that in view of the increasing antagonism by Mexicans he regarded it as practically impossible to do so.

It became known today that only the withdrawal of Colonel Sibley's force that entered Mexico after the raid at Glenn Springs prevented its attack by Carranza troops. Army officers here have learned that a force of 1,000 troops had been sent northward with orders from the Governor of Coahuila to get in contact with the American troops and force them out of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Little importance was attached here to a report that General Gavira's arrangement with General Pershing for better disposition of the American and Carranza troops in Chihuahua had been repudiated by General Trevino. Officials suggested that local jealousies probably were responsible and reiterated that in any event the American troops were so placed as to be able to take care of themselves.

MEXICANS HOOT AMERICANS.

Agitation in Chihuahua City Feared —Refugees at Border.

EL PASO, Texas, June 11.—Uneasiness as to the results of the anti-American agitation in Chihuahua City was manifest in almost every quarter here and in Juarez tonight. A mass meeting of all male natives was scheduled to be held in Chihuahua City to-

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DUBNO FORTRESS FALLS TO RUSSIANS; WHOLE AUSTRIAN LINE IS CRUMBLING; 108,000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN 8 DAYS

German Lists Show Casualties of 2,924,586 Up to June 1, the Dead Being Put at 734,412

LONDON, June 11.—Germany up to the end of May had lost 2,924,586 soldiers, of whom 734,412 were killed, according to a British official tabulation of the German casualty lists given out here today. The compilation did not include German losses in naval engagements or in the fighting in the German colonies.

The British official statement quotes the German official casualty lists for the month of May as placing the total German losses in killed, prisoners, and wounded at 102,507. This number, it is pointed out, brings the German total losses, exclusive of naval and colonial casualties, to 2,924,586.

The German figures in the May list, as enumerated in the British account, are as follows:

Dead	22,471
Wounded	72,075
Prisoners and missing	7,961
Total	102,507

The German official lists of casualties up to the end of May give these totals:

Dead	734,412
Wounded	1,851,652
Prisoners and missing	338,522
Total	2,924,586

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS OFFICE

Expectation in Rome That It Will Be Succeeded by a Coalition Ministry.

BARON SONNINO MAY STAY

Present Military Ministers Also Likely to be Included—Salandra Called Too Reticent.

LONDON, June 11.—The Italian Cabinet, headed by Premier Salandra, resigned today. This action resulted from the failure of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday to pass a vote of confidence following the presentation of the budget of the Ministry of the Interior.

A Rome dispatch received here today by wireless telegraphy, however, intimated that the crisis will soon be ended. All political parties, it is said, favor a national ministry containing Baron Sonnino, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the present military ministers.

ROME, June 11.—All parties agree that the new Italian Cabinet must have a national character. It is suggested that it comprise all the leading statesmen with a view to uniting in the supreme struggle all political opinions except that of the Intransigeant Socialists, about forty of whom oppose the war as a principle. From all sides a rapid solution of the crisis is urged owing to the gravity of the moment.

King Victor Emmanuel, besides consulting Antonio Salandra, the resigning Premier, will seek the views of Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies and the wearers of the collar of the Order of Annunziata, including ex-Premiers Giolitti and Luzzatti.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 11.—The present Ministerial crisis may seem unexpected and inexplicable abroad, where it is difficult to follow internal politics here, but it had been inevitable since two months ago, when the Chamber adjourned on a vote giving a large majority for the Cabinet after the leaders of the different parties had urged the Government to widen its composition so as to permit all parties to participate effectively in the preparations and direction of the war.

Premier Salandra and Foreign Minister Sonnino not only refused to add new members to the Cabinet but, adhering to the traditions of their political upbringings, abstained from keeping in touch through the press with Parliament, the political organizations and the country, which were so patriotically eager to be taken into the Government's confidence.

Had the progress of the Italian campaign continued to be as satisfactory as it was last year the Cabinet might still have held out, notwithstanding the criticism of the Opposition. This did not assume serious form, as it was not desired to lower the prestige of the Government before the enemy. But at the first reverses in the Trentino it was generally felt that the time had come to give the country a Cabinet better fitted to carry on the struggle to a successful conclusion.

ITALIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

Beat Off Assaults by a Division of Austrians on Monte Lemerle.

ROME, June 11.—Austro-Hungarian troops, a division strong, yesterday attacked in massed formation the Italian positions on Monte Lemerle, but were repulsed with heavy losses, says the Italian official statement given out here today. The Italian offensive recently started between the Adige River and Brenta, the statement adds, is making progress at several points. The statement reads:

Yesterday the enemy concentrated his efforts against the narrow sector of our front southwest of Asiago, where, after an extensive bombardment, about one division in massed formation repeatedly hurled against our position at Monte Lemerle, was counterattacked and repulsed with heavy losses, leaving in our hands about 100 prisoners.

From the Adige to Brenta our offensive is developing. Our infantry, solidly supported by artillery, made fresh progress on two watersheds of the Val Assa, along the heights south of Posina and Astico, at the head of Cranza Valley, and on the left of the Maso torrent.

Isonzo Front: Artillery duels continue. Altogether in the course of the recent days' fighting we have taken 568 prisoners.

Enemy aviators dropped bombs on Fonzaso, (an Italian village twenty-two miles southwest of Belluno,) without damage or casualties.

FRENCH REPULSE HILL 304 ATTACKS

Germans Keep Up Shelling East of the Meuse—Champagne Battle Becomes Intense.

YPRES BEING BOMBARDED

Town and Back Area Searched by German Artillery—British Trenches Under Heavy Fire.

LONDON, June 11.—The Germans turned to the west bank of the Meuse last night and delivered two strong attacks on the French positions on Hill 304, and one east of the hill. These attacks were completely checked, the Paris account says. East of the Meuse the shelling goes on.

In the Champagne, the scene of the great French offensive last fall, the artillery fighting suddenly grew to great intensity.

The official communication by the French War Office tonight reads:

On the front north of Verdun no infantry action was reported during the course of the day. Our artillery actively countershelled the German batteries which bombarded, particularly in the region south of the Thiaumont farm and west of Fort de Vaux.

The day was calm on the rest of the front except in Champagne, where the artillery action took on a character of great intensity in the sector of Tahure.

The afternoon French official statement follows:

Between the Oise and the Aisne our artillery destroyed an enemy work in the woods of St. Marden.

In the Argonne the mine fighting continues to our advantage. At Haute Chevauchée, after we had exploded a small mine which destroyed enemy subterranean works, an explosion of two German mines produced a single crater eighty meters in diameter, the edge of which we occupied on three sides.

On the front north of Verdun there was intense artillery fighting on the banks of the Meuse. On the left bank, two enemy assaults upon our positions on Hill 304, and another east of this hill, were completely checked. There was no infantry action on the right bank.

In the forest of Apremont two small enemy detachments which had penetrated elements of our advanced trenches were ejected with losses after a hand-to-hand combat.

In the Vosges the enemy, following a violent bombardment, succeeded in reaching our trenches south of Col Ste. Marie. A hand grenade counter-attack launched by us immediately drove them back.

The German official statement says:

On both sides of the Meuse there was violent artillery fighting. The booty announced yesterday from the fighting on the east bank of the river was further increased by three cannon and seven machine guns.

West of Markirch, (fifteen miles northwest of Colmar,) a German patrol penetrated the French trenches and took one officer and seventeen men prisoners.

Results of Week's Fighting at Verdun.

PARIS, June 11.—An official report covering the operations of last week is as follows:

Situation from June 4 to June 10: The action, commenced June 1 on a front of 5 kilometers, from Thiaumont Farm to the village of Damloup inclusive, was continued with extreme violence during the whole week. From the 4th to the 10th more than six divisions of Germans were engaged, two of which were newly brought up, one from the Balkans, the other from the Eastern front.

In the night of June 3-4 and the day of June 4 the enemy sought to flank Fort Vaux by the south. He was stopped by our trenches south of the fort and was driven back on two occasions by counterattacks on the battery at Damloup, where he had succeeded in penetrating. He entered also the village of Damloup, which he held at the end. Several attacks were stopped by our fire north of Fort Vaux on the eastern outskirts of Fumin Wood.

On the 5th of June we repulsed two debouching attacks, one at Damloup, the other northeast of Fort Vaux.

On June 7, a violent offensive against our trenches at the approaches to Fort Vaux failed. The same day the fort itself, in which desperate fighting had been carried on from June 2, fell into the hands of the enemy.

On June 8 the enemy renewed his assaults throughout the day from north of Thiaumont from the Vaux ravine, and succeeded in occupying several of

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GERMAN SUPPORTS ROUTED

2,000 of Von Hindenburg's Soldier's Captured Around Lutsk.

BOOTY SEIZED ENORMOUS

Russians 13 Miles from Czernowitz Capture a Whole Division and 10 Guns.

DRIVE GOES ON UNCHECKED

Teutons in Places Rally and Fight Frantically to Stem the Russian Flood.

Austria Rushes Troops From Italy to the East

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Swiss telegrams state that between June 7 and 9 about thirty Austrian trains, loaded with guns and troops passed through the station at Innsbruck going in a northeasterly direction. The Austrians are also withdrawing troops from the Isonzo and Carso fronts and it is rumored they are evacuating Albania.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, June 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—I learn from an Austrian source the number of troops the Austrians have withdrawn from the Italian front. So far it is 45,000. Several batteries and heavy guns also have been sent to Volhynia.

Bulgarian troops are expected at Innsbruck shortly to reinforce the Isonzo front, where the Austrians expect an Italian offensive.

After four weeks the Austrian offensive has been brought to a standstill.

PETROGRAD, June 11. — Continuing their offensive movement in Volhynia and Galicia, Russian troops yesterday took prisoner 409 officers and 35,000 men and captured the fortress of Dubno, says the official statement issued here today. The Russians also captured thirty guns and an enormous quantity of booty.

The army of General Techitsky alone, operating in the direction of Czernowitz, Bukowina, overwhelmed the Austro-Hungarians and took 18,357 counted prisoners, with more to come in. Since the present offensive was started a week ago today the Russians have taken about 108,000.

The official statement reads:

Our offensive in Volhynia, Galicia, and Bukowina obtained fresh successes yesterday. The enemy armies continue to suffer enormous losses in prisoners alone.

The fierce attacks of our troops are throwing into our hands thousands upon thousands of prisoners and booty of all kinds, the exact estimation of which is as yet impossible.

For instance, in a single sector on the enemy front we captured 21 searchlights, 2 convoys, 29 field kitchens, 47 trains of machine guns, 12,000 poods of barbed wire, (a pood is equivalent to 36 pounds,) 1,000 concrete planks, 7,000,000 cubes of concrete, 10,000 poods of coal, enormous depots of ammunition, and quantities of arms and other material.

In another sector we captured 30,000 rifle cartridges, 300 boxes of machine-gun cartridges, 200 boxes of hand grenades, 1,000 useable rifles, 4 machine guns, 2 range finders, and a Norton portable pump for the extraction of drinking water.

The capture of such enormous war materials prepared by the enemy for various operations affords proof of how opportune was our coup against the enemy.

During yesterday's fighting we took as prisoners 1 General, 400 officers, and 35,100 soldiers. We also captured 50 guns, 13 machine guns and 5 bomb throwers. This makes the total trophies in the recent operations 1 General, 1,649 officers, and more than 100,000 soldiers and 124 guns, 180 machine guns, and 58 bomb throwers.

Among the various episodes may be noted the plucky struggle of our young formation near Rojitche, on Styr near Lutsk. Here the Germans attempted to render assistance to the Austrians, but by our infantry attack, delivered under cover of heavy artillery, theye were dislodged from the town, losing over 2,000 prisoners, two guns, and some machine guns. Our troops pursued the retreating Germans.

Our forces operating in the region of Dubno (one of the fortresses com-

prising the Volhynian triangle) captured the town and fort and are on the enemy's heels. Some Russian detachments, crossing the Ikwa River, have developed their offensive. A part of the Russians occupied the region of the village of Damidvoka, on the Mylnoff-Berestetchno road, forcing the enemy at his Mylnoff point of support to surrender. Besides dislodging the enemy from his principal position north of Boutchatche we made many prisoners there, including the staff of an Austrian battalion, and also took a great quantity of arms.

We overthrew the enemy on the Stripa. Near Ossovitzle, north of Boutchatche, one of our regiments captured a complete battery of four 10-centimeter mortars.

Despite the enemy's desperate resistance, his violent flank and curtain fire, together with the explosion of mines, General Techitsky's troops captured an enemy position south of Dobronovtze, twenty versts northeast of Czernowitz, (Bukowina.) In this region alone we took as prisoners 1 General, 347 officers, and 18,000 men, and captured 10 guns, and at the time this report is dispatched prisoners are still coming in.

Southeast of Zale Szozyky, by an energetic coup, we overthrew the enemy, who retreated. The enemy blew up the Yourkoutz Railway Station. Turkoman cavalry charged the retreating enemy, and turned his retreat into a disorderly rout.

In attempts to save the situation the enemy at many places made furious counterattacks. Among others at dawn Saturday in the region of Semki, east of Kolki, numerically superior enemy forces attacked our advanced elements, and under cover of a concentration of their fire forced them back over the Styr. But the same day we arrested all ulterior developments of this offensive.

The enemy is resisting with special desperation in the region of Torgovitsy, on the Styr south of Lutsk, where he is fighting with sanguinary fury.

The total results of the violent attacks of our troops, carried out from the 4th to the 10th without giving the enemy a moment's respite, place in strong relief the fact that they have forced the enemy's organized lines on the vast front from the wooded region of Southwest Russia to the Rumanian frontier.

Admit Retreat in Bukowina.

VIENNA, June 11.—The Austrian official communication issued today admits the withdrawal of the Austrian forces before "a greatly superior enemy" in Northeastern Bukowina, where the fighting is extraordinarily heavy.

BERLIN, June 11, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following concerning operations on the Russian front:

South of Krevo German reconnoitring detachments pushed forward into a Russian position. They destroyed the enemy works and brought back more than 100 Russians and one machine gun.

COMMUNICATIONS IN PERIL.

Russian Success May Force General Austrian Retreat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—It is considered by military authorities here that the breaking of the Austrian front on the Stripa in Southeastern Galicia may be even more effectual in causing a general retirement than the piercing of the line in the Styr in Volhinia. Assuming that the efforts now being made to push back the Russian troops in these regions are unsuccessful, even with help of German battalions from the districts of Bronoviecs, Lida, and Vilna, the Teutons must fall back all along the line.

The danger to the communications of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's forces at Czartorisk and Rafalovka, both on the Styr, and to those of General Pflanzer at Czernowitz must be obvious to any one looking at the map, and it must be they will have to fall back quickly and be prepared for hard fighting on the way.

Once all armies are on the move the Russians will have a good chance of pressing on after them, as they did in Poland and Galicia in both August and October, 1914. They have not remembered that the real trial of strength between the army groups of Brussiloff and Linsingen has yet to come. The former started with a staggering punch; it remains to be seen during the next few days whether the latter can pull himself together and strike back.

He will certainly put forth all his strength in order to close the breaches made in his front and the Germans will lend all the aid possible. For if the Russians hold what they have gained all the plans of the enemy this Summer—and, as Pluto said, there is no less ambitious than those of last year—will be entirely thrown out of gear.

Further details of the fighting are given by wounded officers arriving at Kiev and Odessa. A Captain of a Siberian regiment described the scenes of suppressed excitement in the trenches and the villages where the regiments were quartered when the warning for the advance was given on Saturday morning, May 27. Wherever possible divine service was immediately held.

"After the violence of the bombardment the first, second, and even third lines of Austrian trenches were easily taken," he said, "and our losses were slight. Upon stronger positions in the rear the enemy offered stout resistance by means of machine guns, bombs of all kinds, and mines prepared in advance. Here we suffered more heavily, and it was necessary to storm the positions. This the men did with the most magnificent courage and determination. As soon as they reached them the Austrians ceased to resist. They had no stomach for bayonet fighting, but threw down their arms and surrendered.

"On we went again, leaving heaps of enemy dead behind, literally heaps, yet still in front of us were plenty of living. Sometimes we had to take up defensive positions ourselves and parry counterattacks. Our corps sustained eight of these in quick succession, and repulsed them all.

"We moved forward again, chasing the enemy with unabated vigor. Through the breaches made in their front our cavalry poured, rejoicing to be in the saddle again with work to do. They made great havoc. Some regiments penetrated by long gallops into the rear of the retreating Austrians and rode through them again and again, spearing and slashing them. The cavalry captured many guns and did most valuable work, while regiments cut off were forced to surrender."

The continual stream of prisoners sent to the rear day and night are not Slavs now, but nearly all German-speaking Austrians and Hungarians, with a good many Germans who were put into the Austrian regiments in order to stiffen them. The men are mostly strong, healthy, and well clothed, but complain of poor feeding.

Russians Call Losses Irreparable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—If military opinion here rests on good foundations there is practically no possibility of making good the Austrian casualties. The Austrians, it is believed, have no strategic reserves left and can only reinforce from the Italian front. Even if they were to renounce their attempt to burst into the plains of Lombardy and Venetia, several weeks would elapse before they could move to this front a sufficient number of troops to effect any material improvement in their situation.

At staff headquarters here it is stated that the German troops who reached the Styr from the region to the north of the Pripet do not amount at most to more than a couple of divisions. As the transfer of greater numbers would mean a dangerous weakening of the Teuton left, they are believed to have been sent from the Vilna and Lida districts, as the railway facilities would permit of a comparatively rapid removal from these areas.

The German attacks around Krivo and to the south of Smorgon are believed to have been designed to mask these transferences, and are not regarded as indicating the commencement of a broad aggression. Indeed, for some time past it has been thought here that the total German forces on this front are quite inadequate for the execution of any kind of ambitious plans.

BRUSSILOFF WAITED LONG.

'When Moment Arrives,' He Said, 'There Will Be No Doubt of Result.'

When the great war began the Russian General Rennenkampf was at Vilna, nearly ninety miles by rail from the frontier of East Prussia. He made two invasions of East Prussia and disappeared. A. A. Brussiloff was then at Vinnitza, about the same distance from Galicia, on the railway which runs through Lemberg. He made one excursion across Galicia to the Carpathians and returned. Again he is on the Lemberg railway, only further east. Now he has further to go before he can reach the Carpathians and look over their crests upon the plains of Hungary.

A. A. Brussiloff, like many soldiers from Little Russia, is by nature a mystic, deeply religious, in thought a transcendentalist.

"For this very reason," says his brother-in-law, who lives near New York, "perhaps he is more, not less, practical, more not less, determined in battle; for war, like life, seems to him a spiritual activity, to be carried out, therefore, with the fiery energy of spirit and will."

The soldiers believe in him, not because of a faith that he will succeed, but because what he has said to them has been found to be so.

On April 15 last, having inspected the "new army," he said to the corps commanders:

"We have all waited patiently and confidently. When the moment arrives there will be no doubt whatever of the result."

His words have been repeated among the soldiers, who say simply: "It is so, for A. A. Brussiloff has never lied to us."

On another accasion before the "new army" arrived and before the correspondents had left for the front he said to H. Hamilton Fyfe, the English war correspondent:

"The new situation has changed all the German calculations, based on winning quickly. It is impossible that they can endure the strain for really long. The war may continue for a year or eighteen months, but the outcome is certain. If the discontent of the German people is growing it might hasten and in any case complete the military victory which is possible within the time mentioned.

"Although they are still strong, there are signs of their weakening. The prisoners are all said to be badly fed and clothed, and the enemy has been able to keep up so far only because neutrals are supplying necessaries across Germany's land frontiers. The British blockade is of immense value. I am convinced also that the great army raised in Britain will help to shorten the war.

"So far as the Russian armies on the southwest front are concerned, they are ready and anxious to advance whenever they are ordered to do so. The troops, as you are fond of saying in English, 'are in the best of health and spirits.' They know that plenty of artillery is behind them and plenty of ammunition and vast reserves of young, vigorous soldiers. The men are convinced that they must and can beat the enemy. The chances of the latter attacking on a large scale are doubtful. His numbers are insufficient. He cannot afford to take risks, especially after Verdun. Neither can he afford, like the Allies, to wait patiently and confidently for the best moment to strike."

So far he had said nothing about the new army, nothing about the offensive which he was to start on Sunday morning, June 4, but he added almost the very words which he was to use to his corps commanders a few days later:

"When that moment arrives there will be no doubt whatever of the result."

BRUSSILOFF PICTURED BY HIS SISTER-IN-LAW

Mrs. Charles Johnson Says the Present Is His First Experience of Real War.

The exploits of General Alexis A. Brussiloff, commander of the Russian offensive against the Austrian front, were foreshadowed many years ago when he was an officer-instructor in a great cavalry school, according to the story told yesterday by Mrs. Charles Johnson, his sister-in-law, who was found busily showing the wounded Russian boys of the Nine Allies at the Allied Bazaar in Grand Central Palace.

"I knew General Brussiloff many, many years ago," said Mrs. Johnson, "when he was a young officer and I was a girl of 18. Three little boys had been left orphans. One of them was the great Alexis, who was then my little aunt. This aunt, by the way, was one of those perfectly good Russians, but possessed of a German name—they exist, you know. After Brussiloff—you accent the penult of the name—had passed through the military school with great success he returned to the Caucasus.

"He was a member of a regiment of dragoons known as the Tversky Polk, and with his younger brother soon became the intimate of my younger brother. They were together in various Turkish campaigns in '77 and '78. Brussiloff, however, never really saw active service until two years ago when the war broke out. We used to make a great joke of this. The officers would laugh at Brussiloff, who had been stationed in the reserve during the Russo-Japanese War, at St. Petersburg, or Petrograd.

"Both Alex. A. and Soukhoulimoff, the Minister of War, who made such a great mistake, were splendid riders—they were such past masters in horsemanship that they attracted the attention of the late Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaovich, whose hobby was to start riding schools for cavalry practise in all parts of Russia. He made Soukhoulimoff the head of the first great school with Alexis Brussiloff as adjutant. Every cavalry regiment sent four officers and ten men or the other way about, I forget just now which—to the school. Then it was that I, and I was now alone in this, was able to appreciate Brussiloff's ability in getting out of the greatest amount of material the very best results. Honors and distinctions, always unsought, were showered on him.

"I married and went to live among English people. My husband, who was in India in the British service, took sick there, and we had to leave. For many years I heard little about Brussiloff until he became a widower. Two years later he proposed to my sister. They had been playmates. This was six years ago, and both began to write to me and urge me to visit them. In spite of all the English and American side of my life—after all these years—when I saw Brussiloff in the uniform of a Russian General at the station to meet me when I arrived, just where we had left him long ago, I felt a real Russian thrill.

"At that time he was commanding an army made up of some 75,000 men in Lublin, a Polish town. Here I had a chance to see his workmanship once more as I stayed long enough to witness the grand manoeuvres of 1911. These were especially interesting as there were 100,000 men on each side in the great sham battles.

"I was thrown into a military atmosphere, but I found that Brussiloff never talked shop. Brussiloff and the Grand Duke went to France and to other countries for the war manoeuvres. In this way the General was able to get a perfect knowledge of the French army. When I left for America he saw me off at the train.

"I remember him now as he stood there with his slender form, his very plentiful thick hair, rather gray, his kindly though quizzical eyes and his winning smile. After awhile I looked at the package he had given me upon parting. Inside was a very old and precious lorgnette of mother of pearl. 'I think you have reached the age when you need a lorgnette,' a card read, "so that you will no longer have to go around the house saying, where are my spectacles?"

"In 1914 we all planned to meet in Europe and 'Alex A.' and my sister went to Kissingen in advance. But I took sick, and so seriously that I knew little of the beginning of the war. 'Alex A.' had gone to the front. In a perfectly casual way I heard that my younger brother had lost his health in Manchuria and had retired, but as soon as the war began he joined under Brussiloff."

TURKS DEFEAT RUSSIANS.

Drive Them Back from Khanikin and Reoccupy Kasr-i-Shirin.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

After a battle at Khanikin, (on the Persian frontier northeast of Bagdad,) which resulted in the defeat and retreat of the Russians, our forces pursued the enemy, drove back strong detachments, and entered Kasr-i-Shirin.

PETROGRAD June 11.—Concerning the operations on the Turkish front the War Office today issued the following:

Caucasus Region—The Turks made repeated attacks on our positions in the Platans region, but were repulsed with heavy losses, abandoning in front of our trenches hundreds of dead.

USED AFGHAN TRIBES IN VAIN INDIA PLOTS

Germans' Great Efforts Described by Sir Francis Younghusband of Tibet Fame.

SAYS DANGER HAS PASSED

Loyalty of the Amir and Strong Border Defenses Blocked Turco-German Attempts, Now Ended.

LONDON, June 2, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The chance for a successful invasion of India by the Germanic Allies, if ever there was a time when such an enterprise could have been attempted with any hope of success, is past, according to Lieut. Col. Sir Francis Younghusband, leader of the mission to Tibet in 1904 and for many years in the Government service in India. Sir Francis told of the German attempts to stir up trouble among the tribesmen.

"On the far side of the northwest frontier of India," he said, "are warlike and hot-blooded races. It is from that direction that all conquerors of India except the British have broken through. There was a revolt engineered by Germany in South Africa. Indians were returning from America with German aid to stir up revolution in India itself. The German cruiser Emden was bombarding the coast towns of India and harrying merchants on the sea routes. The Turks were preparing to cut the Suez Canal and sever India from England. What more fitting opportunity could be found for striking a blow at British power in India by launching the fierce tribesmen against it?

Turks and Germans Appear.

"Our enemy, of course, saw this. Of recent years the Amir of Afghanistan had employed Turkish officers for the instruction of his army. More Turkish officers have appeared in this country. Germans also arrived with money and masses of inflammatory literature. There is always in Afghanistan a section bitterly and fanatically opposed to any friendship between Afghans and British. Both Turks and Germans naturally set to work on this material, magnifying our reverses, glorifying their own successes. They tried to raise a Jehad, a Holy War. They made these wild hill-men believe that the German Emperor was a Mohammedan and the divinely appointed protector of Islam. And they hoped to start off these Afghans, and with them thousands of headstrong tribesmen, in the wake of the great conquerors of the past in one great avalanche of invasion upon the open plans of India.

"It was a very obvious project for an enemy to form. But nearly twenty-two months have gone by and it has not yet materialized. There have been raids and fights upon the frontier—seven serious attacks by independent tribesmen. But there are no two years when there are not raids and fights. And the great outstanding fact is that the Amir of Afghanistan stood steadfastly by the assurance of neutrality which he gave Lord Hardinge at the outbreak of the war. The German Emperor himself wrote the Amir letters trying to induce him to proclaim a Jehad, but the Amir has stood firm by his promises.

"I have never been in Afghanistan, but I have seen both the Amir and his father, Abdur Rahman Khan, the late Amir, and I remember the latter writing words of advice to his people in which, after pointing out both astutely and relentlessly our weak points, and especially the smallness of our army, he gave this as his final word: That the British, though they invariably suffered disasters, yet were so loyal and so determined that they would spend their last rupee and send their last man so that they should come out victorious in the end. Perhaps these words of the great Amir are still remembered in Afghanistan. Anyhow, the present Amir, instead of rousing the Afghans and independent tribes against us, has actively discouraged them and imposed upon his Governors an attitude of strict neutrality.

Frontier Strongly Defended.

"An invasion of India from the northwest is no easy matter. We have been expecting such for over a century and have been preparing for it. We have strategic railways up to the frontier at many points and strategic railways along it. The most vulnerable points are strongly defended. The British regiments which were sent from India to fight at Ypres have been replaced. India was never so strong in artillery as at the present moment. If there was ever a time when such an enterprise could have been attempted with any hope of success that time has passed.

"Fortunately also we have as wardens of the marches—the one in charge of the northwest frontier province, and the other in charge of Baluchistan—two officers with many years' experience of this frontier, Lieut. Col. Sir George Roos-Keppel and Lieut. Col. Sir James Ramsey. Under their general supervision the tribesmen are left to manage their own affairs in accordance with their own long-established usage. They are employed in the everyday work of administration as well as in watch and ward. There is a regular system of local self-government and tribal responsibility, and from the tribesmen armed levies for the defense of the frontier are formed. Upon this system the contentment and tranquillity of the British side of the border depends. The tribes under British rule have remained stanch and loyal to the connection. The frontiersmen themselves form a bulwark against invasion. The chance for success in an invasion of India is gone."

CLOTHING CARDS NOW.

New German Law Limits Sales to Eke Out Materials.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 11.—One of the most interesting war ordinances has just been promulgated. It aims to stretch the existing stocks of textiles, woven, and knitted goods by limiting the sale of clothing. All retailers are required to make an immediate inventory of stocks on hand and between now and Aug. 1 retailers are not permitted to sell more than 20 per cent. of their inventoried stocks. After Aug. 1 retailers may sell only articles of clothing that fall under the ordinance to purchasers who produce a permit from the local authorities of the consumer's place of residence.

The following textile articles are exempt from the ordinance and thus require no police permit to purchase them: Silk goods, laces, hats, umbrellas, carpets, curtains, corsets, handkerchiefs, and shoes.

There is another curious feature to the new clothing ordinance which exempts high-priced suits of clothes for men and women. No police permit is required if you want to buy a frock coat or cutaway suit costing over 75 marks, a dress or headstrong tribesmen, in the trousers over 18 marks, women's cloaks over 60 marks, or women's suits over 80 marks. Men's shirts costing more than 7 marks and women's skirts over 6½ marks also are on the free list and require no police permit.

The reason this ordinance is to prevent the buying up and hoarding of cheaper articles of clothing. The law is promulgated in the interests of the poorer classes. The Imperial Clothing Bureau will see to it that the lower classes are decently clad, no matter how long the war may last, by means of a scheme of Governmental confiscation and distribution to the needy.

There is another object which the ordinance has in view, namely, by checking the sales of clothing now to conserve stocks of raw materials, so that no matter how long the war may last there will be enough textiles on hand to clothe the millions of German soldiers in citizen's garb when peace comes.

Good news came to Berliners today when a Magistrate announced that the weekly per capita meat ration would be raised this week from 330 to 360 grams—a slight but significant sign of improvement in the food conditions, which is just beginning to manifest itself all along the line. The simplified bill of fare and meat card reforms in Berlin are operating as smoothly now as the bread card system.

COMPARES OUR NAVY TO A 'CRAZY QUILT'

League Asserts Germans Have Outstripped Us Since 1907 and Spent Less.

BUDGET SYSTEM ADVOCATED

America Builds at Random and Without Design, Organization's New Magazine Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—A brand new magazine, created in the interest of the Navy League of the United States, and just off the press today, under the name of Sea Power, makes the charge that the United States Government has a "crazy quilt of a fleet."

The leading editorial in Sea Power argues that more money was spent by this country than by Germany for naval preparedness between 1907 and 1914, but that Germany has outstripped the United States and passed this country, because American naval appropriations have not been spent so as to obtain the best results. The editorial says:

"In 1907 the United States stood next to England in the power of her navy. In 1914 Germany had deprived her of any claim whatsoever to that position.

"In the years that intervened, the United States had, in spite of this result, spent 50 per cent. more on her navy than had Germany. These bare figures quite naturally raise a question in the mind of the taxpayer which requires an answer. He wonders why he should spend this additional money and still be outclassed.

"The answer which he ordinarily receives is that the American seaman is paid a wage much higher than is his fellow in the German Navy, and that his subsistence costs much more. This is admittedly a partial answer, for it is shown that the United States spends 30 per cent. of her appropriations upon her payroll, while Germany spends but 12 per cent.

"When the expenditures of these two nations are considered merely from the standpoint of the moneys used in battleship construction, however, it is shown that the United States spent larger amounts in that way between 1907 and 1914 than did Germany. Despite this fact, Germany outstripped her. It is customary to say in explanation that ships may be built more cheaply in Germany than in the United States. As a matter of fact there is little difference in this cost of construction. The advantage which Germany holds because of the cheapness of her labor is counterbalanced by America's use of labor-saving devices and by her abundance of coal and iron. The same amount of money properly applied in America should supply the same number and quality of fighting ships as in Germany.

"The fact that it has not done so is because there is something the matter with the United States in its handling of the navy.

"There are many contributing causes to the failure of America to produce a commendable fighting force from a given appropriation, but the great central cause is that she lets matters drift and without design. It requires twenty years to build a fleet, and its proper construction is one of the most technical and scientific pieces of engineering since the world began. When the United States attempts this job it proceeds without a plan. It employs no architect to design the structure; it makes no attempt to visualize the ultimate product. It puts the task in the hands of a group of civilians, members of Congressional committees.

"These men, although able and honest, have had no training for the task in hand, and the personnel of the committee constantly changes. Yet these civilians each year design an addition to the developing fleet. They state what ships shall be built, and write specifications for them.

"The result is a crazy quilt of a fleet. The result is appropriations used uneconomically and ineffectively. The result is an aggregation of ships not fitted to work together—a fleet that is lopsided, that is blind, that might prove itself a thing of clay in some great emergency.

"Yet the solution of this condition, from which has grown inefficiency and the waste of great sums of money, is known to all students of the situation, and has been applied to the navy of every first-class nation in the world except that of the United States. It is called the budget system. It means simply that the Government shall provide a given sum of money for fighting ships and turn it over to the experts to be spent to get the best possible results."

GERMANS INTENDED TO SEND OUT RAIDERS

Kaiser's Battle Fleet Was Out for That Special Purpose, Says Amsterdam Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 12.—A dispatch to The Times from Amsterdam says:

"The interesting fact has just come to light as to the German Admiralty's intentions in connection with the naval battle on May 31. A large number of very fast commerce destroyers were convoyed by the German battle fleet on the night preceding the battle, the intention being to evade the British Grand Fleet during the fighting, which was probably not intended to amount to a general engagement.

"The Germans wished to give the commerce raiders an opportunity to repeat the exploits of the Emden and the Möwe. In this there is every reason to believe that they badly failed and that few, if any of the ships destined for that purpose, returned to port."

STOKER'S WORK IN BATTLE.

Toiling in Heat, He Learned Fight Progress by Bulletins.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 11.—A stoker on the battleship Kaiser tells the following story of the Jutland sea fight:

"We left Wilhelmshaven at normal speed, as we had done so often before. Nobody suspected or knew that we were about at last to get at the English. Gradually, however, the speed was increased.

"I said to a fellow stoker: 'This begins to smell like powder.' I had hardly spoken when the alarm was sounded and order came to go at top speed. We got the last possible ounce of power out of the engines. For many hours we went at the rate of twenty-three knots and more.

"Although we stokers were completely cut off, as all the bulkheads had been closed, nevertheless we overjoyed that we could at last show the English what we could do. Several times we heard how shells struck against the armorplate of the battleship. We could also hear the strange high bell-like sound as a shell would burst in the water around the ship.

"Above all we were grateful to our Commander for sending us reports of the progress of the battle by messenger, as they came in.

"Tropical heat reigned in the boiler room, although the ventilation system worked perfectly. Throughout the battle there was a plentiful supply of drinks for us, which were needed on account of the fierce heat. We had little time to think, for we had to extend ourselves to the limit of our physical strength to come up to the efficiency demanded of us.

"Around midnight, when the main fight was over, our Captain had us come out on deck so that we might see the burning English ships.

"As we ran into the home port the whole fleet looked as if it was returning from a manoeuvre. Everything had been put in order again, and we had even washed ourselves during the night. Moreover, as soon as we had coaled we were sent right out again on outpost duty."

DAMAGE TO THE FRANKFORT.

Times Dispatch Reveals a New German Cruiser Damaged Off Jutland.

One of the personal narratives of the naval battle off Jutland, given to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in Berlin by German sailors who took part in it, and printed Saturday, contained the first mention of the cruiser Frankfort as having been in the battle and been badly damaged. Mate Gruhn of the Frankfort, which is described in the dispatch as a small cruiser, which participated in the battle from the very first to the last momen," old THE TIMES correspondent that his ship left Wilhelmshaven, the chief German naval station on the North Sea, early on the morning of the battle, fighting without damage until 9 o'clock at night, "when a shell burst in the ships, interior making a pretty large hole above the water line." This hole Gruhn repaired and the cruiser was enabled to mawe Wilhelmshaven.

In the list of the German fleet contained in the Naval Register for 1915 there is no mention of a cruiser Frankfort. The Statesman's Year Book, for the same year, in its list of the German Navy, does not include the Frankfort. Germany is listed as having available, as auxiliary merchant cruisers, eight vessels of from 18 to 24 knots, as well as several slower vessels, but it is hardly likely that the Frankfort is one of these. It is more probable that she is one of several new light cruisers which Germany is known to have built since the war started.

The Rostock type of light cruiser, in which Germany has admitted the loss of the Rostock, includes five ships built since 1911. There are vessels of a normal displacement of 4,900 tons, capable of twenty-eight knots.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Navy officers here are at a loss to identify the German cruiser Frankfort, mentioned by a German sailor in THE TIMES special from Berlin this morning, as having been badly damaged in the Jutland battle. The lists at the Navy Department show no ship of that name. Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, expressed the view tonight that if such a ship had been in the North Sea fight she must have been constructed, finished, or named since the war began. The navies of Europe have tried hard to prevent lists of ships under construction being given out since the beginning of the war.

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WILSON TO REVIEW WEST POINT CADETS

President, on the Mayflower, Is Expected at the Military Academy Tomorrow.

FINAL CHAPEL SERVICE HELD

Host of Graduates Present to Take Part in Activities of "June Week."

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, June 11.—President and Mrs. Wilson are expected to arrive at West Point on the naval yacht Mayflower early Tuesday morning, to attend the graduation exercises of the class of 1916 at the Military Academy. The President will be welcomed with a national salute of twenty-one guns and will be escorted to the West Point Plain by the entire cavalry organization on duty at the Military Academy, Colonel O. P. Townsley, Superintendent of the Academy, and Major Gen. H. L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, will meet the President.

Shortly after the President arrives the Cadet Corps will form for the Presidential review and inspection which will take place on the Plain. It will be the first time that President Wilson has reviewed the corps. The final exercises, which if the weather is fair, will be held in the open near the Battle monument, will begin promptly at 10 o'clock. The President will make a speech and it is also expected he will hand their diplomas to the graduating cadets. A reception to the President, at which the entire West Point tactical and academic staffs will be presented to him, will follow the review of the Cadet Corps.

Members of the graduating class attended their last service as cadets in the Chapel this morning. Chaplain Silver preached the sermon. Tomorrow the Association of West Point Graduates will hold their annual meeting. At 6 o'clock the Graduation Parade will occur and at night the Graduation Hop will be held in Cullum Hall.

Not in years has West Point entertained so many graduates as is the case this year. Nearly every class from 1847 to 1915 is represented. The oldest graduate present is General H. G. Gibson of the class of 1847. The class of 1865 is represented by seven members, that of 1866 by ten members, there are seven 1867 men, and four of the class of 1868. The class of 1891 has the largest delegation present, there being thirty of that class on the Plain, while 1906 is second with twenty-three men, and 1881 third with fifteen accounted for.

Among the well known graduates present are Major Gen. Scott, Brig. Gen. H. F. Hodges, Inspector Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Adjt. Gen. H. P. McCain, Brig. Gen. Charles King, Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, Colonels C. M. Connor, E. B. Mitchan, A. C. Smith, C. R. Noyes, J. S. Mallory, John L. Bellinger, G. H. Morgan, John L. Chamberlain, A. C. Blunt, John Biddle, John M. Carson, Daniel E. McCarthy, R. E. Lee Michie, H. C. Newcomer, O. I. Straub, J. J. Morrow, Samuel E. Tillman, and J. Mayhew Kerr; Major E. St. Sarratt, and Captain Philip Matheny. Among the West Pointers who are in civil life present are O. H. Harriman and General Charles F. Roe.

The classes of '76, '81, '91, '06, and '11 held their reunion dinners in the West Point Army mess tonight. More than 100 "old grads" arrived today and took up their quarters in the North Cadet Barracks, where they will stay until after graduation on Tuesday.

30 AEROPLANES FOR ARMY.

Month's Orders Taken as Indication of New Policy.

Twenty aeroplanes were ordered last week by the War Department, according to information received yesterday by the Aero Club of America, making a total of thirty so far for the month. This action is regarded by the officers of the Aero Club as an indication of what is to be expected from the new administration of the aeronautic section of the army, of which Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, recently returned from London, where he was attached to the embassy, is now the head.

In pursuance of the new policy the Curtiss Aeroplane Company received orders for enough aeroplanes to equip the Aero Squardon now serving in Mexico, and that order was followed by an order for eight Martin machines and twelve Sloane-Day biplanes. Two of the Martin machines are seaplanes, equipped with 135 horse power Hall-Scott motors, and will be sent to the Philippines. The six Martin machines will be sent to San Diego, Cal., and will make a total of fourteen machines for training officers at the army flying school.

Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, head of the Signal Corps, recently testified before the Committee on Military Affairs that the army needed 600 aeroplanes, and it is hoped that Congress will allow at least $5,000,000 for army and navy aeronautics, when the Army Appropriation bill comes before it on June 21.

In connection with Government aeronautics Henry Woodhouse, a Governor of the Aero Club, said yesterday:

"The Aero Club has written to each Congressman, pointing out that to carry out the modest provision of the Chamberlain-Hay Army Reorganization bill, which was signed by President Wilson a few days ago, but which did not deal with the appropriations necessary to carry the bill into effect, it will require at least $3,300,000 for aeroplanes alone. This bill provides for the organization of eight aero squadrons, which cannot be organized and maintained for a year for less than $400,000, a squadron. The Aero Club is also urging the acquisition of dirigible balloons and kite balloons for the army, to provide for which would require an appropriation of at least $2,000,000.

"It is also urged that steps should be taken immediately to organize an aviation detachment of not fewer than six aeroplanes for the National Guard of each State. This would require $100,000 for each State, or $4,000,000 for the forty States which are now ready to organize such detachments, and have asked the Aero Club for assistance in obtaining aeroplanes and to train officers. There are now forty officers of the National Guard of different States being trained at the expense of the National Aeroplane Fund, instituted by the Aero Club for that purpose."

STEAM SEAPLANES PLANNED

Navy Department Experiments with Turbine-Driven Fliers.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Navy Department experiments indicate that steam-driven seaplanes may solve the motor problem of air navigation. Many officers believe that only the question of getting the weight of the steam plant down to the lowest possible figure remains to be answered before a steamer of the air is constructed and tried out.

Experimental work was begun many months ago, and an improvised plant, consisting of a boiler similar to those used in steam automobiles and a compact steam turbine, has been thoroughly tested. Those in charge of the work will not discuss it further than to say that they are hopeful of a successful outcome.

Steam equipment would guarantee constancy of power, upon which aeroplanes depend for stability. Most accidents to aviators, it is pointed out, have been due to failure of motors.

Steam turbines would provide power far in excess of anything now obtainable with gasoline engines, it is said. This is a vital factor, as seaplanes are much heavier than aeroplanes for land service.

TAKE UP FORTIFICATIONS.

House to Begin Work on Defense Measure at Once.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Although the plan of perfunctory meetings every three days will be continued by the Senate through the convention period, the House tomorrow will begin earnest work on the Fortifications Appropriation bill, one of the big national defense measures. In preparation for it, a resolution has been adopted for consideration of the Hammond wireless controlled torpedo, for the purchase of which provision is made in the bill.

The plan is to pass the various sections of the Fortifications bill through committee of the whole as rapidly as possible, and when it is disposed of the Army Appropriation bill, which the Military Committee is about ready to report, may be taken up.

DEMANDS OF ENTENTE PRESENTED TO GREECE

Conditions for Raising Blockade Named by British Minister —French Stop Ships.

ATHENS, June 11, (via London.)—The British Minister to Greece today, in the name of the Entente Powers, presented to the Greek Government the demands constituting the conditions upon which the blockade would be raised.

As an outcome of the energetic measures adopted by the allied Governments the demobilization of a part of the Greek Army is already under way.

MARSEILLES, June 11.—Nine Greek steamers in this port are being detained on an order from the French Ministry of Marine. Other Greek vessels in the Mediterranean are being brought in as a consequence of the blockade of the Entente Powers against Greece.

LIMIT EXTRA BRITISH TAX.

Will Not Apply to Securities Not Assessable Under Income Tax.

LONDON, June 11.—It was announced at the British Treasury today that the additional income tax of two shillings under the mobilizing scheme would not apply to incomes from foreign securities, held in Great Britain by residents abroad, which were not assessable under the British income tax.

BULL MOOSE CHIEFS GOING TO OYSTER BAY

Continued from Page 1.

flatly Berlin versus Washington, with Hughes, the former protagonist, against Wilson," said Solomon Sufrin, a member of the New York Progressive Executive Committee.

Mr. Sufrin said a committee which had been named since the adjournment of the convention would go to Oyster Bay tomorrow to get Colonel Roosevelt's final answer on the proffer of the nomination. He said the committee would consist of Chairman John J. O'Connell, Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury, William Halpin, Michael Schaap, Stanley Isaac, Justice William Ransom and himself.

When asked for a statement, New York County Committee Chairman O'Connell said:

"Unquestionably the Progressive Convention was one of the greatest ever held. It is a time for decisive action now, a time for deep thinking, not for heat. The Progressive Party will not now desert the principles which it launched four years ago. We will wait for action now so far as concerns Colonel Roosevelt, and then we will have a public meeting. This much is certain, the National Executive Committee of our party will not hereafter permit any man not a member of the committee to invade its deliberations—and that applies also to ex officio members."

When asked if this applied to George W. Perkins and Oscar S. Straus, Mr. O'Connell declined to commit himself.

After declaring that Colonel Roosevelt was the world's greatest citizen, Mr. O'Connell said:

"I don't expect Colonel Roosevelt to finally decline the nomination of the party, but if he should I certainly do not expect the Committee on Vacancies to select Hughes for his place."

Jacob L. Holtzman, a delegate, said he was in favor of Hughes.

Robert H. Elder of Brooklyn, when asked for comment on the situation, said: "We do not know where we are at. We will have to await developments."

Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Municipal Civil Service Commissioner, said:

"This is not a time to get excited. It is a time for all to commune."

Hugh Gordon Miller waived aside all inquiries with the statement: "I am in a state of suspended animation."

Mr. Sufrin charged that Colonel Roosevelt had been deceived by those upon whom he depended to keep him informed as to his chances in the Republican Convention. He said the committee which would wait upon the Colonel, with one exception, wanted him to run for President.

"The reason that the Progressive Party will not lie down at this situation," said Mr. Sufrin, "is that the nomination of Hughes drags into politics the highest tribunal in our nation. The Supreme Court is the bulwark of our liberties and has had to date the confidence of all the people."

Mr. Sufrin expressed the opinion that the visit of the Moose committee to Oyster Bay tomorrow would determine whether or not the party would have to find a new leader.

"The party will not go out of existence, through the failure of Roosevelt's leadership," he said. "It may even have to vote for the Democratic candidate."

Two trains, bringing back the Empire State delegation to the Republican Convention, are scheduled to reach Grand Central terminal some time this morning.

LAMENT COLONEL'S DEFEAT.

Paris Papers Think Hughes Would Follow Wilson's Methods.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 11.—In French political circles it is generally thought that Charles E. Hughes stands no chance of election to be President, but that even if successful he is likely to follow a program similar to that of Wilson. M. Clemenceau says editorially:

"Roosevelt bade the American people understand that their destiny also was at stake on Europe's battlefields and made his program conspicuous by the expression of great ideas which stand for the glory and prosperity of human society. But it was too much to expect that the short-sighted masses should appreciate him properly.

"Even native Americans are to a great extent against intervention in the European war and would go far to maintain peace. They think that what Wilson did in regard to submarine warfare was the maximum that could be accomplished. It would be encouraging empty hopes for us to expect more from Hughes."

The Humanité says:

"The Republican machine leaders evidently did not wish to alienate the votes of Western neutralists, German-Americans and other Germanophile elements, and their candidate, Hughes, avoided any statement on thorny questions. In choosing him they appear to have been actuated by personal motives against Roosevelt despite the national importance of the occasion.

"Should Hughes, contrary to expectations, be elected, it is difficult to see how he can take a stronger attitude than Wilson toward Germany in view of the fact that his party has thus conciliated the pro-German voter."

T. R. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

PLATFORM PLANKS DRAFTED BY WILSON

Foreign Policies and Defense Emphasized in Document Taken to St. Louis.

OUR NEUTRALITY DEFENDED

"Strict and Honest"—Kept This Nation Out of War—America as Mexico's Best Friend.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—Senator William J. Stone, who will be Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, which will draft the Democratic platform, arrived here tonight with drafts of a number of planks, some of which have been prepared by President Wilson himself. Mr. Stone laid the drafts before Chairman McCombs of the National Committee and held other conferences with party leaders who will be associated in the final preparation of the declaration of principles as it comes before the Democratic Convention.

All the planks as they now stand are subject, of course, to the action of the Resolutions Committee, but certain of them, which express especially the sentiments of President Wilson, are sure to be incorporated practically as they were brought by Senator Stone. Generally the object of the platform builders is to accept the challenge of the Republican platform and meet the indictments contained in Mr. Hughes's telegram of acceptance of the Republican nomination.

The principal planks as they stood tonight when Senator Stone went into conference with Chairman McCombs may be authoritatively outlined as follows:

Germany and Mexico.

Foreign Relations—Pointing out the unprecedented world conditions brought about by the war, it will be contended that President Wilson, while keeping the United States at peace, had maintained a neutrality both "strict and honest." The diplomatic achievements of the President in prevailing upon Germany to pledge herself to cease submarine warfare methods in violation of international law will be pointed out as one of the potent reasons why the Democratic Administration should be continued in power.

Mexican.—The Mexican situation, presented frankly and fully from the viewpoint of the Administration, will be recited, with claims of justification for the Administration's course as best shaped to conserve peace with the neighboring republic. The course of the Administration will be held to be one in aid of a distracted and distressed people torn by internal strife in the progress of their own destiny. The United States, as the next friend of Mexico, it will be contended, has been acting entirely disinterestedly in Mexico's aid, and with full respect and consideration for her sovereignty.

Preparedness.

Preparedness—this will be treated under two separate heads, one dealing with what already has been accomplished and the other with that which is in the making. It will be pointed out that the party has met New World conditions demanding preparedness for national defense by pointing to the advanced stage of preparedness of the navy, both in ships and men; legislation already enacted for the enlargement of the Naval Academy, and Administration plans for rapid and balanced enlargement of the nation's forces for defense at sea. It will be contended that more probably will be done during three years of Democratic administration than had been accomplished for many preceding years under Republican rule.

The enlargement of the regular army and the reorganization of the National Guard, with provisions bringing it more thoroughly under Federal control, will be cited among the measures of achievements for national defense.

Financial—The Federal Reserve act, reorganizing the currency system of the country to a basis calculated to provide for the expansion and contraction of currency to meet the fluctuating course of trade and to bulwark the financial structure of the nation against times the panic, will be pointed out as one of the foremost achievements of the party and an act which the Republicans unsuccessfully dealt with for many years. Pending legislation for a system of rural credits will be cited also in that connection.

The Tariff.

Tariff.—The reduction of tariff duties to a scale which the Democratic platform makers contend would be a normal income for the support of the Government in normal times will be pointed out as a party achievement.

The enactment of an income tax will be presented as one of the party measures to bring income to the support of the Government, while dividing the burden according to the ability of the individual to bear it; the creation of a tariff commission for scientific study and readjustment of duties to protect American industry against the flood of European products after the fighting millions turn to the pursuits of peace; the shipping bill, now pending, to create an American merchant marine to relieve the commerce of the country from the lack of ocean transportation and still making provision to withdraw Government operation from competition with private capital when the latter is ready to undertake the enterprise, also will be presented as reasons for continuing the party in power.

The platform will contend that legislation at home and diplomatic dealings abroad have lent a strong stimulus to American foreign trade, and that as a result industrial prosperity has greatly been enhanced and foreign trade established on a firmer basis than ever before.

The platform will charge that the Republican platform is little more than an attack upon Democratic achievements, offering no constructive policy to take the place of the measures assailed. For that reason it will appeal for popular support for the Democratic Administration.

Senator Stone, because of his position as Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is generally accepted as speaking with the authority of the President on those phases of the platform. It was declared tonight that no complete platform draft had been made. Beside the planks framed by President Wilson many have been submitted by Administration leaders in Congress and others throughout the country interested in the success of the party. Some may be added as the result of the deliberations of the Resolutions Committee or the convention, but the main features of the platform are practically certain to be as outlined.

GLYNN STARTS FOR ST. LOUIS.

Governor Accompanied by P. E. McCabe—Other Democrats on Train.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 11.—Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn, who, as Temporary Chairman, is to make the keynote speech at the Democratic National Convention, left for St. Louis tonight on the Southwestern Limited, accompanied by Patrick E. McCabe, ex-Clerk of the State Senate, Mr. Glynn's associate delegates from the Twenty-eighth District, Joseph J. Murphy of Troy; William H. Manning of Saratoga, and Winfield A. Huppuch of Hudson Falls, delegates from the Twenty-ninth District, and Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, traveled on the same train.

Mayor Cornelius F. Burns of Troy, who is Senator O'Gorman's alternate, will not attend the convention, and an effort is to be made to have Joseph J. Murphy substituted for him.

DEMOCRATS BEGIN TO ASSEMBLE

Continued from Page 1.

tion of two United States Senators from that State will be involved this Fall. More than that, the President is understood to want Marshall to be his running mate again.

Four Vice Presidential booms have sprung up, however. Roger Sullivan of Illinois brought one along, with a bunch of shouters. The others belong to Governor Major of Missouri, Governor Morehead of Nebraska, and Senator Owen of Oklahoma. The present plan is to nominate Vice President Marshall on the first ballot, with the other candidates receiving the complimentary votes of their States. Mr. Marshall's nomination would then be made unanimous.

W. J. Bryan is to attend the convention, but if he is to have any voice in the proceedings it will be by tolerance. He is neither a delegate nor an alternate. He might get the floor on a proxy. But the Nebraska delegation is not friendly to him and might oppose granting him any privileges. Mr. Bryan will have a seat in the press gallery, and if there are calls for him from the floor, the convention by unanimous consent could invite him to take the platform. The outlook for such an event is not promising.

Mr. Bryan's prohibition plank, it is expected, will be knocked into a cocked hat by the platform makers. Senator Stone of Missouri probably will be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and the present plan is not to touch upon prohibition at all in the platform.

Suffrage Prospects.

Women suffrage will be dealt with lightly; it is expected that the Democratic declaration on the subject will follow the Republican suffrage plank almost word for word. The platform will declare in favor of suffrage, but under State jurisdiction. This is the Republican plank and it has roused the women to bitterness. They are coming here in force tomorrow to try to get more favorable treatment, but it is known that President Wilson favors leaving the matter of suffrage to the various States to regulate, and while the women will be heard by the Resolutions Committee they will get little comfort. The anti-suffragists also will be heard by the committee.

The rest of the platform will follow closely the lines of the President's various speeches and the action that Congress has taken on various subjects. It is reported that the five-year naval program of Secretary Daniels will be incorporated. Preparedness will be dealt with in accordance with Mr. Wilson's known ideas on the subject. The President's success in keeping the country out of war will be emphasized, and it will be the keynote of the campaign, according to Chairman McCombs.

Criticises Hughes's Statement.

Norman E. Mack, National Committeeman from New York, in an interview today undertook to analyze the message of Justice Hughes accepting the Republican nomination for President.

"The one great question which Presidential candidates opposing Mr. Wilson must answer is: 'What would you do differently? How would you have run things better than President Wilson has done?'

"Mr. Hughes's statement is a plea in avoidance. Either directly or by implication he arraigns President Wilson upon all the points in controversy, but he gives us no bill of particulars as to what changes he would have made. He speaks of a 'national exigency,' to which it is his 'paramount duty to respond.' Heckling the President does not constitute a 'national exigency,' although it may be deemed a partisan obligation.

"Mr. Hughes says that he 'stands for an Americanism that knows no ulterior purpose, for a patriotism that is single and complete,' but he was the pet candidate of those who put their nativity before their Americanism. Were these elements mistaken when they denounced President Wilson and approved the candidacy of Justice Hughes? Which is his sincere attitude—his silence when these elements were booming him for the nomination or his avowal of complete patriotism now that the nomination has been achieved?

"What does he imply or charge when he says that he stands for 'an Americanism that knows no ulterior purpose?' Whom does he accuse of ulterior purpose? Is he hitting at President Wilson or at ex-President Roosevelt?

"Mr. Hughes demands 'adequate provision for national defense' and 'condemns the inexcusable neglect that has been shown in this matter.' His views in this regard are expected, it is said, to be acceptable, if not attractive, to Colonel Roosevelt. Yet, if there has been 'inexcusable neglect,' the Republican Party is chiefly responsible therefor, for it has enjoyed complete control in all but three Presidential terms since the civil war. To repair past neglect and to provide for adequate future defense is President Wilson's paramount policy.

"What would Mr. Hughes do to maintain the rights of American citizens that the President has not done? Would he declare war on Germany, or England, or both? Would he intervene in Mexico?"

Mr. Mack announced that the New York State delegation would caucus at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening for the selection of representatives on the various committees.

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, said:

"The drafting of Justice Hughes from the Supreme Court bench to be their candidate for President is the best proof that the Republicans know they could not make even a hopeful campaign with any of their leaders who have discussed national questions during the last three years. Already it is apparent that his nomination has not won the approval of real Progressives, and before November it will be seen that the bulk of the independents and Progressives will support Mr. Wilson on his program of achievement, and give their approval to his policy of preparedness, peace, and prosperity."

Henry Morgenthau of New York, until recently Ambassador at Constantinople, reached St. Louis today to attend the convention. Mr. Morgenthau resigned his diplomatic place to take part in the campaign. It is expected that he will devote his efforts particularly to the financial side of it.

Senator Stone arrived tonight, bringing what was said to be a draft of the party platform, with its main planks sketched in detail by President Wilson. There were unconfirmed reports tonight that Mr. Bryan, though not a delegate, would find some way to precipitate a fight on the preparedness plank, but tion to say how.

Work on the preparation of the convention hall is being rushed and the National Committee is confident it will be ready for the first session. Day and night carpenters and decorators are at work transforming the Coliseum into a convention hall. Nearly 12,000 seats have been provided for, and the demand for tickets has far outrun the supply. The National Committee has threatened with arrest any one found speculating in the tickets. The local committee that subscribed heavily to the fund that brought the convention to St. Louis has set a price of $50 for a ticket for the week.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, with several members of the New York delegation, was expected here late tonight. The main body of the delegation and Tammany men, numbering nearly a thousand, are expected here on special trains on Tuesday. Tammany is sending the largest contingent of any State.

ST. LOUIS CALM, BUT READY.

City's Sunday Is Unruffled by Approaching Events.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—If a man who had lived for the last ten days in the three Chicago blocks that contain the Blackstone, the Congress, and the Auditorium Hotels and the densest political population in the world, were transported suddenly to the corresponding section of St. Louis and told that the week would see political history made here, that man would not believe it. And when he was persuaded that it was a fact, he would still declare it unimportant. In fact, this translation has already come to a large number of interested observers in Chicago. Both sensations of doubt have impressed them here, and both were wrong.

For the difference between what happened in Chicago last week and what will happen in St. Louis this week is not the difference between an important and an unimportant event. It is the difference between an important event accomplished after a bitter struggle, and an important event to be accomplished without debate. The contest in Chicago was for the most part spectacularly dull, owing to the number of closed doors between the incidents and the spectators. But here it looks now as if there would be no contest at all.

Sunday in St. Louis is a day not to be escaped. The streets here are as broad as Washington's, and on Sunday they are as emply as Philadelphia's. Not that St. Louis is so big that comers to the convention are swallowed up in it, for the comers have mostly just stayed away. If Augustus Thomas ever abandons his passion for States, or his more recent flirting with the rivers of the country and writes plays about American cities, he will probably say that St. Louis is spiritually halfway between Chicago, Ill., and Richmond, Va. It isn't as big or as busy as Chicago. It isn't as quiet as Richmond, nor as obviously old, yet there is something about blocks or half-blocks of St. Louis that remind one of the capital of the Confederacy.

Saloons Are Scarce.

Just in running up to the Jefferson from the Union Station one is told two or three times that one is looking at the largest shoe manufacturing concerns in the United States. A tentative poll discloses twenty-four breweries. Either of these things might be true of Chicago, if Chicago had thought of arranging it. But it takes a long walk here to find twenty-four saloons, and that is where the difference begins. Between the Jefferson and the Coliseum there are many old-fashioned residences, such as one sees in Richmond, and though most of them have had shop fronts built into them, they give an air which even the Coliseum's name cannot make reminiscent of Chicago. And while the streets in one direction are numbered in the modern fashion, the streets across are named—one of them is Locust Street. St. Louis is linsey-woolsey of the old and the new.

The pulse of a convention town must be felt in the hotels. Here one notices that more persons than usual are about, but they do not look more interesting or more interested than usual. And there is something that suggests that they have caught the Southern atmosphere of this Southern city. Even before so well appointed a hotel as the Jefferson the chairs line the sidewalk for lounging guests. At the Planters' House Colonel Carvel might still take his nightly three fingers of Bourbon, except on Sunday night. And even before the Jefferson, which has no novelist's description to live up to, guests stand about the stoop talking and eyeing new arrivals.

Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, attended his first political convention in Chicago last week, though he had attended many other conventions of other sorts before. He said solemnly that he had attended "deaf-mutes' conventions, architects' conventions, and conventions of traveling men. But there was something about the Chicago Convention, he added, that was different from these others. He could not have said that about the advance guards of the convention to be held in St. Louis. Women with their noses for battle, flocked to Chicago. Here are only men, rather tired, solid-looking men, and while they are obviously here for a convention, it might be for the kind of convention Mr. Borglum said he was familiar with.

Some people here today illustrated the tedium they saw in store for them by saying that for the first time since 1896 William Jennings Bryan would not be in a position to make trouble at a Democratic convention. But that is a superficial view of a strange circumstance. The sight of Mr. Bryan at a Democratic convention, unable to send it into hostile camps, unable even to speak without a unanimous consent that can hardly be given, will be a spectacle not to be compared with anything Chicago had to offer.

Mr. Bryan will be here. But he failed to be elected a delegate, and only the joint proxy of a delegate and alternate from his State of Nebraska would entitle him to a seat and voice in the convention.

St. Louis has made unusual preparations for the entertainment of her guests, and St. Louis is just the right size for this kind of hospitality—big enough to do it well, small enough to care about doing it. It is even whispered that the prizefight ordinances will be relaxed a little Wednesday night for the benefit of Tammany's representatives, with their supposed hearty tastes. The story is that some twelve-round bouts have been arranged, which Referee Charley White, who is Sergeant at Arms of the convention, should particularly enjoy.

Decorations, even at the Coliseum, where the convention will meet on Wednesday, are not yet complete. Flags and signs at a few headquarters are really about the only indication outside the hotels that anything is about to happen. The New York State delegation has done its best in this respect with its large headquarters on the ground floor directly opposite the National Committee's headquarters in the Jefferson. The delegation's name is flung across the whole building, yet in spite of it some persons were confused by a sign in quotation marks directly beneath it, "Prominent Democrats." But closer inspection showed that this was not a boast, but an advertisement of a pamphlet on sale nearby.

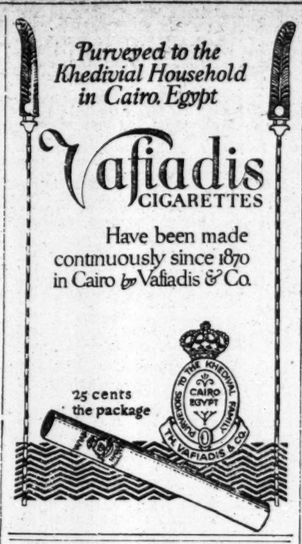
Two doors away is the flamboyant centre of Roger Sullivan's Vice Presidential boom. Nearby is the headquarters of the Kentucky delegation. The Kentuckians have housed themselves over a café.

The decorations at the Coliseum are not yet complete, nor is one of the streets outside. This explains the presence there of an implement that will certainly be mentioned by a hundred original writers before the convention ends, so it may as well be mentioned now. It is a big, efficient-looking steamroller. But, like everything else in St. Louis on Sunday, it is idle.

Purveyed to the Khedivial Household in Cairo, Egypt

Vafiadis CIGARETTES

Have been made continuously since 1870 in Cairo by Vafiadis & Co.



APPROVES CONVENTION PLANS

President Holds Sunday Conferences with Democratic Leaders.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—President Wilson today put his final approval on plans for the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. After attending church with Mrs. Wilson in the morning he spent the afternoon and evening conferring with Democratic leaders.

Secretary Baker, who will be a delegate to the convention, saw the President twice, and Dudley Field Malone, Collector of Customs at New York, also conferred with him. Secretary Baker will leave for St. Louis tomorrow night and will be one of the President's personal representatives at the convention.

The Mexican plank in the Democratic platform is giving Administration officials some concern, because of the continued uncertainty of the situation and the possibility that it will change before the election. It was understood today that the plank would emphasize the policy of the President of interfering as little as possible in the internal affairs of Mexico.

Although the President plans to select a Chairman of the Democratic National Committee before the convention, he had not made up his mind tonight. Homer Cummings, National Committeeman From Connecticut and Vice Chairman of the committee, appeared to be the most likely choice.

Administration officials expressed confidence that William Jennings Bryan would do nothing at the convention calculated to interfere with the harmony of the party. Every effort will be made to satisfy all elements of the party at St. Louis in order to present a united front.

The present intention of the President is not to make any campaign trips, although he undoubtedly will make a number of speeches during the Summer and Autumn. In addition to the address he will deliver next Tuesday at West Point and the address here on Wednesday, he has accepted invitations to speak in New York on June 30 and here on July 4 at the dedication of the new headquarters of the American Federation of Labor. Probably he will go to Philadelphia on June 29 and to Detroit early in July for meetings of advertising men.

Mr. Wilson probably will receive official notification of his renomination at Shadow Lawn, the estate he has taken for the Summer in New Jersey. Although he plans to remain in Washington until Congress adjourns, probably he will make a brief visit to Shadow Lawn for the occasion.

The President will leave for West Point tomorrow afternoon. He will go as far as Jersey City by train and then board the naval yacht Mayflower, which will take him up the Hudson. He will speak at West Point Tuesday morning, and then return direct to Washington. Wednesday morning he will march with a preparedness parade here, and later review it and deliver an address.

CALLS WILSON UNBEATABLE.

Gov. Fielder of New Jersey Has Doubts of Republican Unity.

SEA GIRT, N. J., June 11.—Governor James F. Fielder, successor to Woodrow Wilson as Governor of New Jersey, made a statement today before he left for the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, in which he said that President Wilson was "unbeatable" for President, and that the so-called fusion of the Republicans and the Progressives was a union only on the surface. Not only did the Executive predict an overwhelming victory for Wilson over Mr. Hughes throughout the country, but he asserted that New Jersey would go for him by a tremendous majority and carry the entire Democratic ticket into office.

"President Wilson is positively unbeatable," said the Executive. "He will be re-elected by a tremendous majority. The question as to whether there is a Progressive candidate in the field or not cannot possibly affect the outcome of the election.

SUFFRAGISTS' "GOLDEN LANE."

St. Louis Convention Delegates Must Pass 2,000 Silent Women.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—The campaign of the woman suffragists to get a nation-wide suffrage plank into the Democratic platform is to be comprehensive. Neither delegates, leaders nor crowds will be permitted until the last moment of the convention to forget suffrage. There will be street parades and other demonstrations, and twenty-one women will sit in the Democratic Convention. Thirteen will be delegates, with the privilege of the ballot for Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees, and eight will be alternates.

The "golden lane" demonstration, set for Wednesday, the opening day of the convention, is expected to be as colorful a display as ever has been made in this country in behalf of the suffrage cause. It will consist of lines, composed of thousands of women, ranged along twelve city blocks, through which Democratic delegates must pass from their headquarters to the convention hall. The title, "golden lane," comes from the fact that they will wear suffrage colors, yellow sashes, and carry yellow parasols.

During those two hours every woman on the lane is forbidden to utter a single word. "General" Florence Updegraff of New York, who has charge of the "battle plans," so ordered today. She thinks her orders will be carried out and the demonstration will be mute, save for one exception. "Suffrage Plank," the mascot of the St. Louis suffragists, it is feared, may not be able to restrain his emotions. He is a donkey.

The women will stand four feet apart. One camp stool will be provided for every two. The climax of the demonstration will be a tableaux at the old Art Museum at Nineteenth and Locust Streets. "Liberty," posed on a pedestal, will be the centre of a pyramid formation. On one side of her, facing the sun and dressed in gray gowns, will be figures representing the eighteen States in which women are partly enfranchised. Another group of a similar number dressed in mourning and with their backs to the sun, will represent States in which women are wholly enfranchised. Their heads will be bowed, and their faces shrouded in black veils. Figures representing fully enfranchised States will wear white gowns. Other women in gala costumes will represent voting countries.

Mrs. Chapman Catt of the National Suffrage Association and Miss Alice Paul of the Congressional Union are here with a large corps of workers to aid in urging the cause. Among the representatives of the latter organization are Miss Ann Martin and Miss Maude Younger, who have conducted the fight for the Susan B. Anthony amendment throughout the country, but he asserted that before the House Judiciary Committee this year.

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Advice on Investments

THE officers of a Trust Company or Bank are often asked for recommendations and advice on investments.

The Columbia Trust Company holds itself ready at all times to confer with depositors on investing matters. Having no bonds of its own to sell, the Columbia Trust Company's advice is free from self-interest.

The advice given is in the form of facts rather than opinions. For example, a list of first class securities yielding certain incomes would be suggested. The depositor is left free to make his own choice.

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IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

HUGHES ON WAY HERE TO SEE LEADERS

Continued from Page 1.

of his hand, thanked the photographer and entered his home.

After midday dinner with his family, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, in their electric car, motored around to the homes of the members of the Supreme Court to thank them for their congratulations and to pay the ex-Justice's official farewell call. In the afternoon the callers at the Hughes home included Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, Republican floor leader in the House; Justices McKenna, McReynolds, and Holmes of the Supreme Court, and Judge Pritchard of the Federal Court in North Carolina, long a close friend of Colonel Roosevelt.

Plans of the Nominee.

It is understood that Mr. Hughes will await the arrival of the Notification Committee from Chicago, of which Senator Harding is Chairman, before planning his campaign. The committee is expected to come to Washington this week. Meanwhile the nominee will clear up his private business and get ready for the campaign.

Those who know Mr. Hughes best believe that he will conduct a vigorous and active campaign and will not be content to remain away from the stump. "I am ready to devote myself unreservedly to the campaign," was the final sentence of his telegram of acceptance. The word "unreservedly" is interpreted as meaning that Mr. Hughes intends to make an active speechmaking tour.

Opinion in political circles is divided as to whether he should take the stump. One group contends that it will be necessary for him to offset the speaking campaign President Wilson is expected to make. The other group argues that his golden silence won him the nomination, and that, aside from a few main speeches, he should not make any active tour, but should rely on letters and statements.

CONFER IN CHICAGO ON HUGHES CAMPAIGN

Hitchcock, Tanner, and Three Others Discussed by Leaders as Chairmanship Material.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 11.—A series of conferences was held today by Frank H. Hitchcock, manager of the Hughes campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination, and a number of Old Guard leaders, at which the campaign machinery was set in motion. The politicians appeared in twos and threes and were admitted in groups to the inner Hitchcock suite in the Congress Hotel.

Among those in conference were William Barnes, Jr., Senator Boise Penrose, ex-Senator W. Murray Crane, ex-Governor Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, Lafayette Gleason of New York, A. H. Martin, National Committeeman for Virginia; Senator A. B. Fall of New Mexico, and Charles William Fulton of Oregon, Western leader of the Hughes movement.

Mr. Hitchcock said the leaders got together merely to "chat." Asked if the Hughes headquarters were to be established in Chicago, he replied:

"I have not thought it necessary to communicate with Mr. Hughes, and he hasn't found any reason for sending a message to me. However, I should say that the Chairman and the other members of the National Committee should have that matter in hand."

"Isn't it practically settled that you are to be the Chairman?" Mr. Hitchcock was asked.

"Not at all. It's not a desirable position. I will not say I would decline the position. No party man who has a sense of duty should decline such a place in advance. Every delegate and alternate has the bottom of my heart. I shall always remember such service with a gratitude which is inexpressible."

Congratulatory messages continue to arrive for Mr. Fairbanks. Among the first to extend congratulations was Vice President Marshall, who is here at his home, a few blocks from the home of Mr. Fairbanks. Mr. Marshall is expected to be Mr. Fairbanks's opponent.

LONDON DISCUSSES HUGHES.

Newspapers Consider His Probable Attitude Toward the War.

LONDON, Monday, June 12.—The morning newspapers today devote considerable space to the result of the Republican Convention held in Chicago, and in several cases print biographies a column long of Charles E. Hughes.

The articles include considerable discussion of the probable attitude of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, as well as speculation on the probable standpoint of Mr. Hughes toward the European war.

"The Republican Party conducted its convention with sagacity and discipline," says The Times. "The campaign between Mr. Hughes and President Wilson probably will be the most important and most bitter since the civil war, for behind the immediate issues involved lies the whole problem of the future attitude of the United States toward the largest questions of international policy.

"The position of Colonel Roosevelt admittedly is difficult. He sees the largeness of the issues involved as clearly as any of his countrymen, but time and skill are needed to educate his party into a coalition with the Republicans. * * * Europeans in the height of their tremendous conflict will naturally speculate in their own minds upon the effects of the election upon the European struggle, but the less such speculations are expressed the better, for they are likely to be wrong and possibly mischievous.

"Whoever becomes President, the ultimate decision of how far America is to take a share in the common burdens and tasks of other progressive peoples of the world ultimately rests not with the new President, but with the American people."

HUGHES MAY MARCH, ALSO.

To Take Part in Preparedness Parade Wilson Will Head.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Charles E. Hughes promised tonight to march in the preparedness parade to be held here Wednesday, provided business did not keep him out of town on that day. President Wilson already has promised to head the parade, review it from a stand in front of the White House, and later deliver an address on "America First."

The committee in charge of the parade was uncertain tonight what place in the line of march would be assigned to Mr. Hughes. At the Hughes home it was said that the Republican nominee hoped to take part, but that his conferences with party leaders in New York might prevent his return by Wednesday.

FAIRBANKS ON MOTOR TRIP.

Starts to Attend Two Ohio Meetings—Marshall Congratulates Him.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 11.—Charles W. Fairbanks left Indianapolis this afternoon by automobile for Delaware, Ohio, to attend the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan University on Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday he will motor to Canton, Ohio, to attend the annual meeting of the Trustees of the McKinley Memorial Association on the following day. Mr. Fairbanks will return from Canton direct to Indianapolis on Friday evening.

Mr. Fairbanks attended service at the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church this morning. At the close of the service practically all of the large congregation waited and congratulated him upon his nomination for Vice President.

Before leaving this afternoon Mr. Fairbanks gave out this statement:

"I realize more the loyal, faithful, untiring support of the Indiana delegation and other friends than any possible honor of the Chicago convention. No man ever had a more generous support under similar circumstances. I am grateful to every delegate and alternate from the bottom of my heart. I shall always remember such service with a gratitude which is inexpressible."

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WICKERSHAM FORESEES UNITY

Believes Roosevelt's Action Will Rehabilitate Republican Party.

George W. Wickersham, with whom ex-Justice Hughes is expected to confer in New York today, said last night that the action of Colonel Roosevelt in refusing the Progressive nomination, if it was a permanent action, meant the restoration of the unity of the Republican Party.

"Colonel Roosevelt is to be commended upon his attitude," said Mr. Wickersham. "Of course, I cannot tell what he will do, but I have sincere hopes that the Colonel will lend his influence to the election of Justice Hughes. And I think he will do so. I think he will decide on that course before long. Because the Colonel cannot mean that he is out of politics; the Colonel will never be out of politics."

Mr. Wickersham was asked if he considered that the withdrawal of Colonel Roosevelt made Republicans more confident of the election of Justice Hughes.

"Why, that was already certain," he replied. "But with a united Republican Party there can be no doubt of the result."

Mr. Wickersham, who probably will be one of Justice Hughes's campaign advisers, was asked if he had any comment to make on the reported elation of German-Americans over the nomination of Justice Hughes and their regarding the action of the Republican Convention as a rebuke to Colonel Roosevelt.

"If there is any such elation," he replied, "I can see only that it is based on hope rather than any assurance. I could read nothing in Justice Hughes's message of acceptance that would give German-Americans any especial elation."

Dispatches from St. Louis last night said that Democrats were preparing to make campaign material of the pleasure the German-Americans showed at Mr. Hughes's nomination.

Ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell, who belongs to that faction of the State Republicans which did not lead the fight for Mr. Hughes's nomination, said last night that he thought the ex-Justice was a good candidate, and that the withdrawal of Colonel Roosevelt made the success of the Republican ticket a certainty.

"Colonel Roosevelt's action will help the Republican prospects very much," he said. "It was a wise and patriotic thing for him not to head a third party ticket. I think that it means the return to the Republican fold of the Progressives, at least for this year, for I am very sure that a negligible number of Progressives will vote the Democratic ticket. Justice Hughes will be the next President."

Frank Moss, who was the Republican candidate for District Attorney last Fall, said:

"The withdrawal of Colonel Roosevelt makes the election of Justice Hughes certain. It means a united Republican Party, and the prospect of having a strong Administration that will be backed by a strong and united party will cause not only the Progressives but many Democrats to vote for Hughes."

TEUTON PRAISE FOR HUGHES.

Philadelphia German Newspaper Indorses Republican Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The German Daily Gazette says editorially: "Supreme Court Justice Hughes has been nominated by the Republican Party as its Presidential candidate. It is our opinion that the Republican Party has done a very good thing. As a public officer Mr. Hughes has proved himself a very able and absolutely honest man and his experience in public life should enable him to fill the Presidency with entire satisfaction.

"We have already put ourselves on record as favoring a re-unification of the Republican Party under the banner of Mr. Hughes. We are ready to accept and support the nomination of Messrs. Hughes and Fairbanks as well as the whole Republican platform. We hope that the other Republican papers published in the German language will do the same.

"There is nothing either in the platform of the Republican Party or in the declaration of principles of the Republican standardbearer that the German Republicans of this country could not or should not fully indorse. We are convinced that the interests of this country can best be served through a Republican Administration and we therefore confidently hope and expect a Republican victory next Fall."

"HUGHES JUST AND FAIR."

Von Skal Thus Explains His View of German Preference.

George von Skal, who was Commissioner of Accounts during the administration of Mayor McClellan, said yesterday that the promised support by German-Americans of former Justice Charles E. Hughes as the candidate for President on the Republican ticket was based on belief in his fairness and justice.

"I have not heard any German-American friend or acquaintance say that he is going to vote for Hughes because he is thought to be pro-German," said Mr. von Skal. "We are going to vote for him because we think he will be just and fair to all citizens. We do not want a President who is pro-German, or favors Germany; we simply want a President who will treat every one of the belligerents alike.

"We are convinced that President Wilson is pro-British, and that is the reason we are going to vote against him. Justice Hughes, therefore, will have the support of German-American Democrats and Republicans, and I think he will be elected. Of course, Colonel Roosevelt's refusal to accept the Progressive offer of nomination increases the voting strength of Mr. Hughes, but I do not believe a third ticket would be successful in defeating him. The message of Mr. Hughes to the convention is very good."

TRIBUNE SUPPORTS HUGHES.

Believes Him Stronger Than Wilson, Though on Same Ground, Yet.

The New York Tribune in its leading editorial this morning, under the caption "Where We Stand," says:

The Tribune will loyally support Charles E. Hughes.

From the morning of the Lusitania to the present hour this newspaper has fought for certain principles which it believed to be vital in American life.

For many weeks it has advocated the nomination of the American who championed these principles most fearlessly and uncompromisingly.

The man has been defeated, the principles are not included in the Republican platform, and they will not be found in the statement issued by Mr. Hughes after nomination.

In so far, then, as these principles are concerned, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson stand on the same ground as yet.

But The Tribune purposes to support Mr. Hughes because it believes that in all other respects Mr. Hughes is the stronger man and will make a better President.

THE AMERICAN LAUDS HUGHES

Flat-Footed for Deeds, Not Pretty Phrases, Newspaper Says.

The New York American this morning says editorially:

Mr. Hughes's letter of acceptance is just what a Presidential candidate's letter of acceptance ought to be. It is brief. It is clear. It is straightforward. It contains sound American doctrine.

Naturally, The American is bound to indorse a statement of principles and purposes which is in perfect harmony with the principles and purposes steadfastly held and advocated by The American.

Mr. Hughes does not pussyfoot, neither does he befog. His letter gives us a strong impression of sincerity and courage, with a very grateful absence of personal brag and bombast—two things of which we must confess we have had rather more of late than a healthy stomach can care to digest.

Mr. Hughes's straightforwardness has redeemed the convention's lack of candor and courage.

The country wants to hear what the Democratic Convention has to say in reply to Mr. Hughes. We say "in reply to Mr. Hughes," because the country could have gone without a reply to the Republican Convention, which said nothing that deserved a reply. But the Democratic Convention, and Mr. Wilson, too, must reply to this letter of acceptance, and we suspect that they will find themselves rather hard put to it to reply convincingly.

The impression made by Mr. Hughes's first utterance is that he stands flat-footed for a policy of vigorous Americanism, put into practical deeds instead of pretty phrases.

If the Sahara Was a Golf Course

YOU would want a golf suit as light as Salome's veil.

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In smart copper, tan, green and olive mixtures.

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Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Ave.

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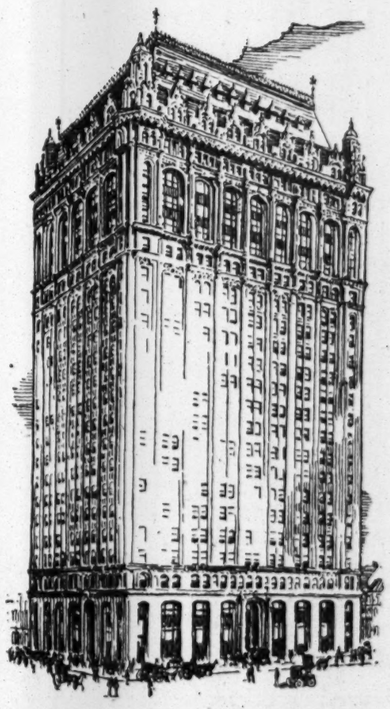

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RAISE FUND TO SEND MEN TO PLATTSBURG

Junior Patriots' League Aims to Pay Expenses of Deserving Persons of Small Means.

SCHEDULE FOR NAVY CRUISE

Yale Committee Urges Alumni to Enter Training Camps as Means of Education.

The Junior Patriots League, of which Hamilton Fish, Jr., is President, and Mrs. Oliver Harriman and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Vice Presidents, has been organized to raise funds to be used in paying the expenses of deserving men who desire to take either the military training at Plattsburg, or the naval training to be provided by the Navy Department this Summer. Hundreds of young men have applied at the offices of the Recruiting Committees, but were unable to sign up because the expenses, small as they are, were greater than they could afford.

The Junior League in a statement issued yesterday points out that there appears to be small likelihood that Congress will authorize any appropriation to help these men, until too late to be effective this Summer. At the Plattsburg recruiting offices, 31 Pine Street, it was stated that where one man is accepted two are refused because of inability to pay the expenses.

Among those on the Advisory Committee of the Patriots League are Theodore Roosevelt, Major H. S. Howland, Archibald S. Watson, Lyle E. Mahan, Miss Ada Sterling, Mrs. Ansel Phelps, Hugh Auchincloss, Miss Marion Tiffany, and Henry Morgan Post.

Commander Robert K. Crank, U. S. N., gave out yesterday a statement from Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in which Mr. Daniels announced the organization of a squadron, on the ships of which the civilians will be trained this Summer, as well as the official training schedule to be followed during the month the cruise will last. The vessels assigned to the training squadron under Rear Admiral John M. Helm, are the battleships Virginia, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Illinois, Maine, Rhode Island, Alabama, Louisiana, and New Jersey.

The schedule given out by the Secretary follows:

The embarkation will take place on August 15. Vessels will, immediately after embarking the civilian volunteers, proceed to a rendezvous in the vicinity of Gardiner's Bay, and thereafter will pursue the following schedule.

Aug. 15-20.—Proceeding to and at rendezvous—ship drills.

Aug. 20-27 (?)—Participate in department's strategic manoeuvre—division drills.

Owing to the fact that these ships will be operating with reduced crews their mobility will be limited and their duty in the strategic manoeuvre will be confined to operations within their reduced capacity.

Aug. 27 (?)-Sept. 5.—Proceeding to and at Tangier Sound. Hold target practice. Coal such ships as need fuel at Hampton Roads.

Sept. 5-12—Proceeding to and at ports of embarkation. Participate in exercises with mobilized motor boats devoted to problems in defense of naval districts.

Sept. 12—Disembark at home ports.

The plan of organization and drill of the motor boat sections will be perfected and anounced shortly, Secretary Daniels announced in the circular.

The Yale Enrollment Committee of the Military Training Camps' Association of the United States will mail a circular to 20,000 Yale graduates in all parts of the country today, in which it will be urged that every Yale man who is eligible and can give the time, enroll in one of the training camps for civilians this Summer. In the appeal there is included a letter from President Hadley lauding the work at Plattsburg.

"I have no hesitation," writes President Hadley, "in saying that the camps are extremely useful, not only in training men for the possible eventuality of war, but as a part of a man's general education for the work of peace. They conduce to public spirit."

Among the Yale men signing the appeal are William Howard Taft, Otto T. Bannard, Perry Beadleston, Howard S. Borden, George Cromwell, Sherman Day, John L. De Saulles, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Ashbel P. Fitch, Justice Edward J. Gavegan, ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, George E. Ide, Herbert Parsons, Frank L. Polk, Ogden Mills Reid, William Williams, and Robert W. de Forest.

MILITARY TRAINING AN ASSET.

Heyer Would Make It a Requisite for Business Advancement.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 10.—A national loyal legion of business men to assist in the preparedness movement is proposed by Arthur P. Heyer, a member of the Montclair Battalion. Mr. Heyer suggests that the members of such an organization should undertake to stimulate interest in national defense by agreeing to avoid, as far as possible, "the giving of good positions, of preference or advancement of contracts to any men who have not acquired a certain definite standard of military knowledge and training."

According to Mr. Heyer, if this plan were adopted, "every red-blooded man or boy that had any ambition and would ever be worth very much in an army or anywhere else would begin to clamor for this military training, and even our schools would have to organize on that basis."

ENLISTED MEN MIDSHIPMEN.

Daniels Asks Congress to Let Twenty-three Enter Naval Academy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—In announcing the names of twenty-three enlisted men of the navy who have passed the qualifying examination for admission into the Naval Academy, Secretary Daniels today let it be known that he had written to Chairmen Tillman and Padgett of the Senate and House Naval Committees requesting that Congress authorize the appointment of all who passed.

Under the existing law fifteen enlisted men may be appointed midshipmen at Annapolis annually. Two years ago only five and last year eight men qualified. The fifteen who stood highest in the examination this year will be appointed midshipmen immediately, and the remaining eight will be appointed if Congress grants the authority for which Secretary Daniels has asked.

DAY SOUNDS A WARNING.

Chancellor Sees Peril in "Craze for War in Time of Peace."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 11.—Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University spoke against militarism in a sermon to the graduating class today.

"We lived in security against an invasion a hundred years, when nations east and west of us were unwasted by war," said the Chancellor. "We pursued our normal tenor of peace without fear. Now, when every nation is wasted, depopulated, deluged with debt that a century will not pay, and with the wail and lament of war in every sky, over every home, we are listening to appeals to make our land a forcibly armed camp in times of peace, to turn our universities and colleges into drill grounds, and teach the boys in grammar schools and common country schools to learn war.

"It all has become a political issue, and God save us in this country when things become politics. It was so when business was raided by politics. We have a new craze. It is war in time of peace."

PLATTSBURG CAMP MUST MOVE TODAY

New Terrain Is Forced Upon "Rookies" After Battle with Mud Is Lost.

RETREAT TO SANDY GROUND

Major Murray Shows Task Will Be Instructive—Ptomaine Attacks 250 Men.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, June 11.—the battle against mud which the citizen soldiers in the military training camp here have been waging since the camp started on Monday has been decided. The "rookies" have been ordered to withdraw tomorrow to sandy soil to a camp north of the present one, which was the site of last year's camp.

Orders were received here today from Major Gen. Leonard Wood to make the change. Major Harrison Hall, in command of the provisional battalion of coast artillery, sent out mounted orderlies through the streets of Plattsburg to call back his men from the first day off they have had since the camp started in order that they might finish the construction of the camp. All the recruits who had not left for trips to Montreal or Au Sable Chasm were put to work also.

Major Murray, the camp commander, made the following statement today in regard to the change:

"While the health of the men in camp is universally good and their spirits at high ebb, it was decided to change the camp site to higher ground, rather than take a chance on further inclement weather. There is nothing more depressing than continued rains such as we have had for the last month. The men have stood the hard test remarkably well, but there is a limit, and we don't want to be placed so that the limit may be reached. Then, too, such weather as we have been having is not conducive to good sanitary conditions.

"Tent pitching and the building of camp sites is a part of our curriculum, and the work the men will have to do tomorrow will fall exactly in line with their regular course of instruction. They will start to move at 7 o'clock, and will all be in their new homes by noon."

The camp which is being abandoned will probably be used for the second camp in July. There is a shortage of land near the present site for the four regiments, totaling about 6,000 men, which are expected here in July.

Ptomaine attacked about 250 members of the First Battalion last night. The men affected were in Companies A, B, C, and D. Canned beans, it is supposed, were the cause of the sickness. None of the men was sent to the camp hospital, but most of them remained in bed during the forenoon.

Johnny Hayes of Machine Gun Troop F, Second Battery, who defeated "Duck" Johnson of Troop K in a boxing bout last night, has issued a challenge to meet any "rookie" at 142 pounds, with a wager of $150 that he will defeat all comers. The challenge has not been answered.

BANDITS RAID TEXAS, BUT QUICKLY LEAVE

Continued from Page 1.

day, ostensibly to protest against the American troops' remaining in Mexico.

American refugees arriving from Chihuahua City today said that they were hooted by Mexicans at almost every station on the way to the border, but that no violence was attempted.

Mrs. Augustine Labansat, wife of the Carranza commander at San Luis Potosi, who arrived at the border today, asserted that General Jacinto Trevino, commander at Chihuahua City, had said that while he had the masses of the people well under control then, their temper was such that the time seemed approaching when he could no longer guarantee aedquate protection to Americans. A Carranzista guard of twelve men had been placed at the American Consulate as a protective measure, she said.

An American woman refugee said that General Trevino was furnishing every protection for Americans and other foreigners in Chihuahua City and other parts of Northern Mexico. She asserted that when the rioting started on Tuesday and Wednesday night, Trevino sent guards to the foreign Consulates, including the American Consulate, and also placed troop escorts on all trains leaving for the border.

The woman said the report was first spread in Chihuahua City that the Americans were marching on the town, and an American who lived at her home was forced to hide to escape the mob. However, when it became known that the mob was composed of ignorant peons, the fears were allayed by General Trevino and his officers. No rioting occurred in Saltillo, Monterey, San Luis Potosi, or other Central Mexican cities, the woman said.

600 VILLISTAS DEFEATED.

Mexicans Claim a Victory Fifty Miles South of Parral.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, June 11.—A decisive victory over 600 Villistas, who had concentrated in the Rio Florido district, about fifty miles south of Parral, was reported to military headquarters here today by General Ignacio Ramos.

Only meagre details of the engagement were contained in the report, which said that a battle, fought in Lomas de Buena Vista yesterday, lasted from daylight until dark and resulted in the flight of the bandits. The outlaws, the remnants of several bands, members of which were scattered in the hills by the American expeditionary command, concentrated in the vicinity of Rosario with the purpose, it was said, of attacking mining properties in Parral.

General Ramos and General Jacinto Hernandez, heading strong Constitutionalist columns, were dispatched to break them up.

NEWSPAPER FOMENTS RIOTS.

Refugees from Chihuahua Give Evidence to General Pershing.

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

COLONIA DUBLAN, Mexico, June 11, (via Radio to Columbus, N. M.)—Three American merchants, refugees from Chihuahua City, who were mobbed by Mexicans, who also looted the American Consulate and the Foreign Club there on the night of June 8, came to the American punitive expedition's headquarters here today and gave General Pershing documentary evidence that the anti-American riots were fomented by El Demócrata, semi-official Carranzista organ there. They also gave the General a copy of a Spanish verse wherein President Wilson is ridiculed in offensive terms. This doggerel is a parody of Villa's famous "Cockroach." The song is being widely distributed. General Pershing had a translation made, but it was too vile for publication.

El Demócrata scattered handbills calling for a mass meeting on the evening of June 6, following which the looting occurred. A copy of this bill, now in General Pershing's hands, says:

"El Demócrata invites the public of Chihuahua to gather this evening at 8 o'clock in the Centenario Theatre for a meeting, at which our international relations will be discussed, so that we may prepare for war, which is not very remote."

Two other meetings were subsequently held, and at this writing, according to the merchant refugees, El Demócrata is calling on all citizens to go to the newspaper office and enroll to fight against the United States.

The refugees reached this camp from Juarez by train. It is unwise to disclose their names, as that might subject them to attack. They state that only a few Americans remained in Chihuahua City up till their departure on June 7. Of those remaining two are posing as Germans for safety, the American Consul having left and the British Consul stating that he is unable to get protection for them.

General Trevino, the refugees say, promised protection to "all foreigners except gringoes." General Pershing is noncommittal on the Chihuahua situation. The anti-American feeling southward has brought about no redisposition of the expeditionary force.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 11.—Circulars denouncing the presence of American soldiers on Mexican soil have made their appearance at Casas Grandes and Colonia Dublan, according to reports received here tonight from Casas Grandes. The manager of a ranch in the neighborhood of those towns is said to have complained to General Pershing that men dressed as Mexican soldiers have been running off cattle from his lands.

CLEARS BULLET MYSTERY.

Policeman Rebuilt Mrs. Kaufman's Cartridge to Use for Evidence.

Dr. Joseph W. Stephenson of 20 West Fiftieth Street, who attended Mrs. Joseph Kaufman of 118 West Seventy-second Street, where it is charged she attempted suicide on Saturday afternoon, said yesterday there was no mystery about the pistol and the bullet Mrs. Kaufman used. A policeman, he said, found the bullet under a bed in Mrs. Kaufman's apartment and refitted it to the cartridge shell and marked it for identification. The police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station said they had not been told by the traffic policeman who handled the case that he had refitted the ball.

The traffic policeman could not be found by reporters yesterday. At Traffic C it was said that he was off for the day.

Dr. Stephenson, who is a neurologist, said that Mrs. Kaufman came to him first on May 5, and that she was very nervous.

Mrs. Kaufman, who is a prisoner in Knickerbocker Hospital, will appear in court today, charged with having a pistol and with attempted suicide.

20 RESCUED AT FIRE.

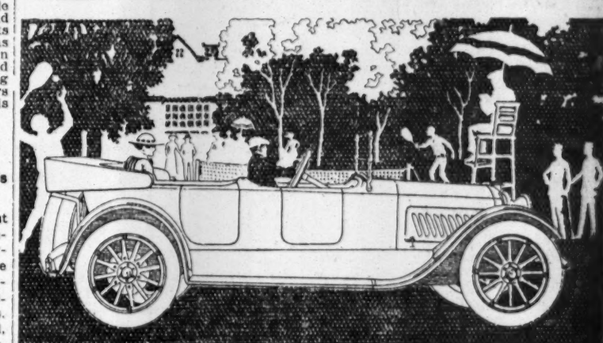
Wounded Woman Carried Down Ladder by Firemen.

Twenty persons were assisted down fire escapes and ladders by firemen at an early morning fire at the four-story flat house at 1,406 Webster Avenue yesterday. Mrs. William Janes, wife of the owner of the building, fell partially through a window of her apartment on the second floor and was badly cut by glass about the arms. She was carried down a ladder by members of Hook and Ladder Company 44.

Firemen Schryder, McGarvey, and Giles of the same company rescued Mrs. Mary Lund and her daughter Catherine and the Misses Charlotte and Emily Dickson by taking them down ladders from the fourth floor. The fire, which started in the cellar, caused damage estimated at $3,000.

Dr. Conway of Fordham Hospital attended Mrs. Janes, the only person injured.

PHILIP MORRIS
PLAIN END "The LITTLE BROWN BOX" CORK TIP
HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES



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THE ROSS "8" will not cost any more to maintain than a small six-cylinder car and is the easiest riding on the poorest roads. Seven passenger capacity, double cowl body with doors full 23 inches wide. Wheel base 130 inches and weighs 3,185 pounds. 80 H. P. Eight Cylinder Herschell-Spillman motor, 3¼x5 in., gives it wings. $1,350
Guaranteed to Climb Any Hill You Select on High with 7 Passenger.
Delighted to Demonstrate at Any Time. Immediate Deliveries.
MASON MOTOR CAR CO. INC.
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We clean, repair, relay, moth proof or store RUGS, CARPETS and all FLOOR COVERINGS. Old carpets woven into rugs. Quality service since 1870.
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CHICAGO LIMITED.
Leave New York 2 P. M. Arrive Chicago 2 P. M. via Lackawanna—Michigan Central.
Lackawanna Railroad
All-Steel Electric Lighted Sleepers.
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway Cor. Wall St. " Park Pl. " 28th St. " 42d St.
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New Romance
SEVENTEEN
A Tale of Youth and Summer Time and The Baxter Family —Especially William.
"For whether you choose to read 'Seventeen' as a clever caricature, a 'rattling good story,' a 'gay analysis of calf-love,' a remarkable picture of small-town American life, or a serious study in adolescent psychology, you will find what you are looking for—and enjoy yourself hugely into the bargain."—The Independent.
Cloth, $1.35 net. Leather, $1.50 net.
HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

LADIES' DEPARTMENT
New and spacious Banking Rooms for the Ladies' Department have been opened on the Forty-fourth Street side of the Bank, with entrance either from Fifth Avenue, as at present, or direct from Forty-fourth Street.
BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

Slip a Package Into Your Husband's Grip
Travel and constipation are synonyms.
Kellogg's Bran Biscuit
To prevent and to relieve constipation eat bran in this appetizing form.
Made of **Kellogg's Bran** (Cooked). Can be had of best grocers.
The Kellogg Food Company
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AT HENDERSON'S CORTLANDT ST. STORES
8 A.M. TO 5 P.M., JUNE 9 TO 23
More than 200 varieties will be exhibited, the cream of the newest and best from America and Europe.
Our brochure "Peony Culture" free.
Opposite Hudson Terminal; between 6th and 9th Ave. L Stations; two blocks from Fulton-Broadway Subway Station.
Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St., New York

Get to the Man whose "YES" is needed!

"Get to the Big Chief—to the Board of Directors if necessary—to the man higher up, whose O. K. is needed!"
"Don't chat with assistants—secretaries—'buffers'—see the man whose decision counts!"
You've said that to your salesman. Now say it to *your* Advertising Department. Tell them to—
Put the "Punch" between "Dear Sir" and "Yours truly"
The HOOVEN AUTOMATIC TYPEWRITER
enables you to write *personal* letters to large lists—letters that cannot be weeded out as "circular matter" before they get to the man they're addressed to—letters that influence those whose opinion you must enlist in *your* favor.
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Simply dictate a string of these individual "fillers" as you go through your files or your correspondence; the typist inserts each where it belongs.
The Hooven Automatic Typewriter saves 50% to 75% in the cost of sales letters, collection letters, handling of supplies, and intercommunicating letters. Does the work of four stenographers.
Sign and mail attached coupon—NOW.
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The Hooven Automatic Typewriter is in Daily Use by the following Organizations:
Bahamas & Company, N. Y. Board of Foreign Missions of the M. E. Church (2 machines) Curtis Publishing Co., Phila., Pa. Dry Goods Economist, N. Y. (2 machines) N. Y. Lubricating Oil Co., N. Y.) New York Edison Co., N. Y. Packard Motor Car Co. of N.Y. R. C. Williams Co., N. Y. John Wanamaker, Phila., Pa. (5 machines)
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Please send your booklet explaining fully what the Hooven Automatic Typewriter will do—how it will do the work of four girls, and put PUNCH into every letter I write
Name.....
Business.....
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Gaulois Tires

WARNING
The GAULOIS TIRE Corporation appreciates at its full value the compliment paid to its non-skid type of casing by one of the largest tire companies in the United States, which recently put on the market a new pattern of non-skid closely imitating that adopted by the Gaulois Company in 1913.
It also acknowledges the good taste of two less famous competitors who, finding virtue in the Gaulois design, immediately proceeded to adapt it, with slight modifications, to their needs.
It accepts these imitations with good grace, because such imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, and because, while these tires approximate the GAULOIS non-skid pattern with more or less closeness, there is yet enough difference between each of them and the GAULOIS for a tire-user familiar with the appearance of the GAULOIS not to be deceived.
It does vigorously object, however, TO THE OUT AND OUT APPROPRIATION of the GAULOIS design by a fourth company, which is preparing to sell to retailers and the public tires absolutely identical IN APPEARANCE with GAULOIS Tires.
This company has been notified that the Gaulois Tire Corp. would take legal steps to protect itself against unfair competition of this character.
The present notice is to warn tire-users against buying tires on the strength of their outward resemblance to GAULOIS.
You can make a tire to look like a Gaulois, but you can't make it to wear like a Gaulois.
When you ask for a GAULOIS, see that you get a GAULOIS.
They look better,
They wear better,
They are better.
GAULOIS TIRE CORPORATION
49 WEST SIXTY-FOURTH STREET

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

June Clearance Sale

The Annual June Clearance Sale of De Pinna Summer Apparel for Boys, Girls and Misses is announced for

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 12th, 13th & 14th

Coming just at the time the private and boarding schools are closing, this sale offers a favorable opportunity to complete a wardrobe for the Summer holidays.

All the goods affected by the sharp reductions are from the regular De Pinna Spring and Summer stock—this being the only occasion when they are available at less than regular prices.

Girls' Wash Dresses and Shirtwaists

Summer dresses of imported linens, piques, Anderson ginghams and French chambrays, sizes 3 to 14 years.
Formerly Up to $16.50.
Sale Prices, $3.75 & $7.50

Girls' Waists of white French linen and striped handkerchief linen, sizes 10 to 14 years.
Formerly Up to $15.00.
Sale Prices, $3.75 & $6.50

Misses' Summer Apparel

Dresses of imported linens, white and colors, sizes 14 to 18 years.
Formerly Up to $30.00.
Sale Price, $9.75

Outing Skirts of imported linens, gabardines and khaki.
Formerly Up to $8.50.
Sale Price, $4.75

Sport Suits of knit-cloth and lightweight Jersey cloth, in the high sport colors, sizes 14 to 18 years.
Formerly Up to $58.00.
Sale Prices, $19.50 and $27.50

Sport Coats of lightweight Jersey cloth and Angora—also a few model coats; sizes 14 to 18 years.
Formerly Up to $42.00.
Sale Price, $14.50

Girls' and Misses' Trimmed Hats—the balance of this season's stock.
To Close Out, $3.75

All Tailored and Riding Hats at reduced prices.

Boys' Wash Suits

English Crawler Suits; Russian, Beach Jumper and regulation Jumper Suits, of imported white poplin and English striped galateas, sizes 3 to 9 years.
Formerly Up to $5.50.
Sale Price, $3.50

Wash Norfolk Suits of imported linens, crashes and white duck, sizes 8 to 18 years.
Formerly Up to $8.00.
Sale Prices, $3.50 & $4.50

Palm Beach Norfolk Suits, of imported Palm Beach cloth; tan, olive and stripes, sizes 8 to 14 years.
Formerly $8.00.
Sale Price, $5.50

Boys' & Young Men's Haberdashery

Boys' Blouses, silk and linen; sizes 8 to 14.
Formerly $3.00.
Sale Price, $1.95

Boys' and Young Men's Shirts of woven madras; sizes 12 to 16.
Formerly $1.50.
Sale Price, $1.15

Young Men's and Boys' Silk Shirts; sizes 12 to 16.
Formerly $5.50.
Sale Price, $3.45

Because of the extreme reductions none of these goods will be sent on approval or credited.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters to Young People
Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

STILL GREAT BAZAAR TO HONOR THE DEAD

Thousands Bow in Silence for Three Minutes, Then Sing 'Onward, Christian Soldiers.'

IRISH DAY DRAWS CROWD

Antedated Lusitania Medal Shown as Proof That Sinking of Ship Was Planned in Berlin.

Out of respect for those who have died for their countries in the great war, all activity came to a stop at the Allied Bazaar last night and the large crowd which filled the Grand Central Palace was silent for three minutes.

Only an instant before the bugle which called the pause sounded a procession from the $100,000 Chinese Temple was banging gongs through the isles to attract attention to their show, John Donovan, with his trick dog Donnybrook, was singing Irish songs, barkers were calling attention to their special exhibits, pretty girls were pleading to pin roses and flags on people's coats, and there was the hum of voices of thousands telling each other what they thought of the bazaar.

Then on the stroke of 9 the martial note of a bugle sounded above the din from a corner of the great hall. The shuffling of feet ceased as people stood where they were; the hum of voices died away as a great hush crept over the building; men took off their hats, and many bowed their heads. Not with a rousing reveille, but with a slow and solemn strain, the bugle pealed, until another answering bugle from a different quarter caught up the strain, and then another from yet a different quarter.

Then the bugles ceased. The silence was so complete that a child became frightened and began to wail. Some one dropped a coin and all within a radius of 100 feet heard it clink upon the floor. Then a bell sounded, dolefully tolling. But again the bugles caught up the call until the minute was prolonged to two and three. As the period of silence came to an end the band played the stirring hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," in which a large number of those present fervently joined. The singing lasted for five minutes, when the business of raising money for the sufferers of the war again proceeded.

Antedated Lusitania Medal.

One of the most interesting exhibits was shown by Mrs. Charles Greenough in the Anglo-American booth in the northeast corner of the balcony. It was a bronze medal which was struck in Berlin, she said, to commemorate the sinking of the Lusitania. She said that it had been lent to her by a member of the British Admiralty. The date of the disaster, as shown on the coin, was May 5, 1915. The Lusitania was sunk on May 7. She said this was held by the British authorities to be absolute proof that the Lusitania sinking was planned in Berlin, and that medals had even been struck to commemorate the deed before it had been committed, although the plans had miscarried to the extent of the ship being sunk two days later than scheduled.

Yesterday was Irish Day at the bazaar, and Lord Aberdeen delivered a short address. He said his son was an officer in the Gordon Highlanders, and had written him describing how at a critical moment they heard the strains of one of the Irish national airs being sung, and that a few moments afterward an Irish regiment arrived with a dash to affect relief from what seemed to be an impossible position. Now, said Lord Aberdeen, we can best express our feelings regarding these men by showing practical sympathy for their relatives and friends who are among the innocent sufferers from the recent sad troubles in Dublin.

At 8:30 in the evening the crowd was entertained by Alice Nielson, who sang in a charming manner Irish folk songs. In the evening Miss Constance Collier, who has aided in recruiting troops in England, recited poems of the war in the Tea Garden on the third floor. One of her most impressive recitations was entitled "Kitchener's Army." It described the marching of a band through the English streets, and the manner in which recruits fell in behind the drum, some well dressed and others ragged, but all stirred by a vision of duty. She said that this poem had brought greater response and a larger number of enlistments than anything else that she had recited in England. She said that it had appeared anonymously in one of the London periodicals.

Flowers on War Exhibits.

Among the many beauties of the stage who served lemonade and soft drinks in the tea garden was Miss Lois Meredith, who took the place of Laurette Taylor when the latter went on her vacation.

Yesterday in the French Government's war relic exhibit the wrecked motor of the famous Pegoud's aeroplane was decorated with flowers. Just one year ago yesterday Pegoud shot down two German aeroplanes within an hour.

Some of the special attractions were an entertainment by James Montgomery Flagg, who sketched caricatures of visitors; a song recital by George Dostal, Irish tenor, and entertainment by Miss Elizabeth Newbold, who, dressed as an Irish colleen, sang "Tipperary." Baby Thelma Smith, 5 years old, danced the skirt dance from "Faust" in the Tea Garden, Kathleen Nesbit of Lady Gregory's Irish Players recited, and Phyllis Neilson-Terry sang "A Little Winding Road" and "Where My Caravan Has Rested." Mme. Salzedo, who has worked as hard as anybody at the bazaar, arranged yesterday's program.

A series of illuminated views representing famous legends of France will be shown in the moving picture theatre on the third floor of the Allied Bazaar this afternoon. The views were especially prepared for the exhibition, and were accompanied to the United States, at the order of the French Government, by a company of artists, among them the author of the legends, and singers and poets, who will sing and recite while the pictures are being shown.

EXTRA POLICE OUT TODAY.

Clashes with Strikers' Pickets Are Feared by Manufacturers.

Extra details of police will guard the shops of the members of the Manufacturers' Protective Association in the cloakmaking district bounded by Fourth and Seventh Avenues and Twenty-third and Thirty-third Streets this morning to prevent clashes between the 20,000 pickets of the cloakmakers' union and needle workers who may try to return to work. Following the clash of Saturday morning, when a crowd of strikers' pickets stoned a manufacturer and a strike-breaker, guarded by two policemen, members of the association demanded extra protection by the police for this morning, when in a score or more of shops that have been inactive for the six weeks of the strike an effort will be made to resume work.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Morris Hillquit, its counsel, yesterday addressed several meetings of strikers who will be pickets today and urged them to obey the police regulations, and use methods of persuasion alone to prevent strikers from going back to their benches. Mr. Schlesinger said last night that strict orders had been given all the pickets to maintain the peace.

It was said by union officials that several thousand sympathizers had offered their services to assist in picket duty, and that it was expected many clergymen and others would be in front of the 400 shops of the association members this morning.

The pickets arrested Saturday were held in $300 bail yesterday for a hearing in General Sessions. They are charged with assault and disorderly conduct.

The Independent Cloak and Suit Manufacturers, with a membership of 125, and the Mutual Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, composed of 30 sub-contractors, will ask Mayor Mitchel today to try to effect arbitration with the union whereby they can get their workers back by the July busy season. Mr. Schlesinger said that if these shops were allowed to open the alleged independents would simply take over the work of the association shops and the union would lose the strike.

RESUME R. R. CONFERENCE.

Answers to Brotherhood Questions to be Offered Today.

The conference between the railroads and the brotherhoods will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning, after an adjournment since Thursday to give the railway representatives time to prepare answers to questions submitted by the labor leaders as to the effect of proposals made by the traffic men in reply to the brotherhood demands.

The seven sessions of the conference already held have been marked by much acrimony, largely growing out of the unwillingness of the labor men to make any recessions from the strict terms of their demands for the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime. The railroads hold that if they show a willingness to make concessions the workers should assume a like attitude.

Ban on Dancing Not Read.

Cardinal Farley's pastoral letter expressing the ruling of the Vatican Consistory placing a ban on dancing at Catholic entertainments was not read in the Catholic Churches yesterday, but will be sent out this week, probably on Wednesday, by Mgr. J. J. Dunn, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of New York.

50,000 TEACHERS MEET HERE IN JULY

Leaders in Country's Affairs Will Address National Education Association Convention.

SESSIONS TO OCCUPY WEEK

Governor Whitman to Welcome Delegates—Public Receptions in the Biltmore.

Fifty thousand school teachers, heads of universities and colleges, Federal and State officials, and at least one Ambassador representing his country in the United States are expected at the National Education Association Convention to be held in New York City July 1-7, according to the General Committee on Arrangements, of which Mayor Mitchel is Honorary Chairman. Governor Whitman, V. K. Wellington Koo, Ambassador from China to the United States; Secretary William C. Redfield of the United States Department of Commerce; Anna Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, ex-President William Howard Taft, United States Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton, William Wirt of the Gary Schools, and other persons of prominence are mentioned in the official program sent to the newspapers yesterday.

The convention will mark the first occasion in about fifty years that the members of the National Education Association will have assembled in New York City. Although the delegates will commence their deliberations on July 1, the first two days will be devoted to sectional meetings. On July 3 the teachers and educators will be welcomed by Governor Whitman at Madison Square Garden, where all the general sessions will be held. David Starr Jordan, Vice President of the National Education Association and Chancellor of Stanford University of California, will preside at the session commencing at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Other addresses of welcome will be made by President John H. Finley of the University of the State of New York and State Commissioner of Education, Mayor Mitchel, President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education, City Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell, and Charles B. Alexander, Regent of the University of the State of New York.

Chancellor Jordan to Preside.

Chancellor Jordan will respond to the addresses of welcome, the rest of the program for the day and until the close of the convention on July 7 being as follows:

President's address, "Moral Training in the Schools," David Bancroft Johnson, President Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, Rock Hill, S. C.
"A National Program of Education," P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.
"Is There Waste in Modern Education?" William H. Taft.
Announcement of the Committee on Resolutions.
Meetings of the active members by States for the selection of members of the Nominating Committee will be held at 6:30 P. M. at the close of the session at places designated in official announcements.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 8 O'CLOCK.

Music, 7:30 to 8.
"Organized Recreation," Warren Dunham Foster, department editor The Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.
"The Elimination of Adult Illiteracy," Cora Wilson Stewart, President Kentucky Illiteracy Commission, Frankfort, Ky.
"American Leadership and the Country School," Albert Shaw, editor Review of Reviews, New York City.
"First Aid to the Country Teacher: A Suggestion as to Vitalizing the Country Schools Through Our Present Teachers," J. D. Eggleston, President Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.
"Public Health and the Public Schools," Robert L. Owen, United States Senator from Oklahoma.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 4, 8 O'CLOCK.

Music, 7:30 to 8.
"The Secular Free Schools," Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Los Angeles, Cal.
"The Place of the State University in a Democracy," Charles R. Van Hise, President University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
"The Place of the Normal School in a Democracy," John R. Kirk, President State Normal School, Kirksville, Mo.
Address, William Jennings Bryan.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 5, 2:30 O'CLOCK.

Music, 2 to 2:30.
"Preparedness Through Education for a Democracy," James Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.
"Shall the American Common School Be Reduced to a Position of Little Influence as an Instrument of Democracy?" Carroll G. Pearce, President, State Normal School, Milwaukee, Wis.
"The Present War and Education," G. Stanley Hall, President, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.
"What the Public Schools Can Do Toward the Maintenance of Permanent Peace," Fannie Fern Andrews, Secretary, American School Peace League, Boston, Mass.
"Mass Instruction Through Group Training," O. B. Martin, Demonstration Club Work, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
"The Socialized Recitation," Fred M. Hunter, Superintendent City Schools, Lincoln, Neb.

President Finley Will Speak.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 8 P. M.

Music, 7:30 to 8, Hampton Glee Club.
"The Education of the Negro," Hollis B. Frissell, Principal, Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute, Hampton, Va.
"The Education of the Alien," John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, Albany, N. Y.
"Vocational Education," John D. Shoop, Superintendent, City Schools, Chicago, Ill.
"National Aid to Vocational Education," H. H. Seerley, President, State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
"Industrial Education," William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D. C.
Appointment of Committee on Nominations.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 2:30 P. M.

Music, 2 to 2:30.
"Preparing Teachers for Leadership in All Special Education," J. W. Crabtree, President, State Normal School, River Falls, Wis.
"Educational Preparation for Foreign Service," Glen Levin Swiggett, Assistant Secretary General, The Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, Washington, D. C.
"Salaries and Pensions of Teachers," Joseph Swain, President, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penn.
"Teachers' Cottages," Josephine Corliss Preston, State Superintendent of Education, Olympia, Wash.
"The Junior High School," Charles H. Johnston, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
"The Junior College," James M. Wood, President, Stephens Junior College, Columbia, Mo.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 8 P. M.

Music, 7:30 to 8.
"Readings from His Own Poems," Robert Underwood Johnson, Permanent Secretary, American Academy of Arts and Letters, New York City.
"The Story of My Life," Anna Shaw, Moyland, Penn.
"The Discipline of History Study," W. M. Sloane, Chancellor, American Academy of Arts and Letters, New York City.
"Chinese Education," V. K. Wellington Koo, Ambassador from China to the United States, Washington, D. C.
"Trust in Humanity," Thomas Mott Osborne, ex-Warden Sing Sing Prison, New York.
Address, William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 8 P. M.

Music, 7:30 to 8.
"The Gary Plan," William A. Wirt, Superintendent City Schools, Gary, Ind.
"The American School and the Workingman," Samuel Gompers, President, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.
"Nationalizing Education," John Dewey, Columbia University, New York City.
"Possibilities of a National University at the Capital," Simeon D. Fess, member of Congress from Ohio.

A reception committee of prominent men and women will greet the delegates to the convention at the Biltmore Hotel on the night of July 3. The entire lower floor of the hotel available for public functions has been reserved for the occasion.

WOULD AID COUNTRY BANKS.

Controller Favors Agency Privileges for Those in Small Towns.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—To enable national banks in small cities to compete on a more equitable basis with State banks and trust companies of their localities, Controller Williams has recommended to Congress that the Federal Reserve act be amended so that national banks in places of less than 3,000 inhabitants may act as agents for the sale of life and fire insurance and real estate and for the placing of farm loans.

In a letter to Chairmen Owen and Glass of the House and Senate Currency Committees, respectively, made public tonight, the Controller says the amendment would make it possible for banks with small deposits to increase their revenue and declare reasonable dividends without resorting to unlawful interest rates. He recommends that the agency privilege should not be extended to institutions in cities of more than 3,000 because their fields afford enough legitimate banking business to yield adequate revenue and occupy their attention.

TWO SHOT BY POLICE IN A GAMBLING RAID

Another Thrown Downstairs in Brooklyn House and His Skull Fractured.

BULLETS SENT INTO CROWD

Detectives Assert That They Were Fired Upon Before They Used Their Weapons.

Firing into a crowd of forty men who were said to have attacked them while they were battering down the door of an alleged gambling house in Dean Street, near Buffalo Avenue, Brooklyn, detectives yesterday shot and seriously wounded two men, who were taken to St. Mary's Hospital. A third man, also said to have been one of those who attacked the detectives, was thrown down a flight of stairs and received a fracture of the skull.

The house in Dean Street had been under surveillance for a week. Yesterday afternoon the raiding squad, consisting of Detectives Cantwell and Dungate of the Vice Squad and a detail of policemen from the Atlantic Avenue Station, forced their way through the front door and ascended the stairs to another door on the second floor, behind which the suspected gamblers were assembled.

Those within refused to open the door when commanded to do so by the detectives, who, they said later, were rushed by the crowd as they smashed the lock. One of the men in the place tried to jump out of a window, but was prevented by a companion.

The detectives drew their revolvers and ordered the men to surrender, whereupon, it was alleged, several shots were fired by persons in the rear of the room. Interpreting this as an attack upon them, the two detectives returned the fire, shooting point-blank at the persons blocking the doorway. All but the three men at once retreated into the room.

All of those injured are residents of Brooklyn. They are William Bailey, 27 years old, of 598 Herkimer Street, who was shot through the right arm and side; Robert Ransom, 27 years old, of 216 Chauncey Street, shot through the back of the head, and Alan Kane, 30 years old, of 1,818 Dean Street, who was found unconscious at the foot of the stairs.

The three were hurried to St. Mary's Hospital, where Ransom and Kane later were said to be in a serious condition. All of the men, however, are expected to recover.

Three others were arrested on charges of being common gamblers. They were William Scott, William Simpson, and Henry Moore, who said they lived in the house where the raid took place. They were arraigned before Magistrate Reynolds in the Gates Avenue Court, and held in $200 bail for further examination.

Detectives Cantwell and Dungate told newspaper reporters that they felt justified in firing at the crowd after having been attacked. They were not able to tell who started the shooting, except that the men were in the rear of the crowd. The affair caused intense excitement in the neighborhood, and hundreds of residents gathered on the sidewalk while the shooting was going on.

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may be questioned for a multitude of defects. A policy from us is enough to assure you that none of them exists and to make us prove so in case of trouble.

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WEDDING GIFTS
DINNERWARE AND CRYSTAL FOR COUNTRY HOUSES

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Beginning today at 9 A. M.

A Sale of 1171 Pairs of Men's Shoes and Oxfords at $3.95

Regular stock prices $5 and $6

$3.95

In four styles of leathers and twenty-five designs, every shoe in the lot taken from regular stock.

¶ They are perfect in every particular, 985 pairs being this season's newest models. The remainder are last season's shoes, made over very attractive lasts.

¶ All regular sizes and widths included, made in the following leathers:

Tan mahogany Russia calf, black gun metal calf, patent coltskin, and black and tan kid.

In the Men's Furnishing Shop Today

2000 Men's Shirts at $1.05

¶ As complete in assortment, and as well tailored as any garments we have ever seen at such moderate cost.

¶ The variety of patterns and designs is unusually complete, and the colors are GUARANTEED FAST.

¶ Many of these shirts are made of genuine Whitman soisette, in plain colors, with the registered trade mark sewn below the neckband.

¶ Other materials included are: Woven Madras, mercerized fabrics, and crepe cloths with hair-line silk stripes.

Men's Auto Dusters, $2.95

Exceptional value. Made of pure natural linen, in double-breasted model with belted back. *Motor Apparel Shop, 6th Floor.*

Saks Golf Suits

will help your "follow-through"

$15 to $30

With knickers or long trousers

The Saks Golfing Norfolk is a "hit." It's the best drive yet from the sartorial tee. A plain Norfolk in the matter of belt and pleats—but has three or four surplus inches tucked away in the shoulder blades, which means a longer "follow-through" and puts more Kirkby into the carry. A good-looking Norfolk, too. None of your cuppy lies, but a clean-cut, easy fitting proposition that is as smooth as a fairway. And the fabrics—say, all we hope is that your game has as much variety as ours!

We have the town stymied for variety!

Solid Color Coverts	Full belt styles
Fine Herringbones	Half belters
New Gabardines	Yoke fronts
Fancy knit cloths	Plain fronts
Homespuns and Cheviots	Slash pockets
Mixtures and Flannels	Patch pockets

Separate Norfolk Sport Coats, $6 to $12
Belted and pleated with patch pockets on the side. In checks, browns, and heather "Stretch" cloths, as well as Bedford cords.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Linens for Summer Use

Table Linens, Towels, Sheets and Pillow Cases of qualities most suitable for Summer Homes in abundant variety.

TABLE CLOTHS
2 x 2 yards 3.25 each 2 x 2½ yards 4.00 each
NAPKINS
Breakfast size 3.75 dozen Dinner size 4.50 dozen
TOWELS
Ready hemmed, generous size 3.00 and 4.25 dozen
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Centre piece and 6 Doilies 3.50 to 6.00 per set
SHEETS
Hemstitched Irish Linen, single bed size 5.50 per pair

LACE CURTAINS, RUGS and BLANKETS Cleaned at Moderate Prices.

McGIBBON & CO.
37TH STREET WEST, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

Specialists in Footwear Since 1857

Andrew Alexander
Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth Street

WHITE low shoes, in all regulation styles and some new ones that give zest to choosing. Prices are $5 and $6 for white buckskin or kidskin; $3.50 to $5 in white canvas. Tennis oxfords at $5 for white buckskin and $3.50 in canvas

$6
Mayfair pumps in white buckskin with ivory white leather soles; pearl ornaments.

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Most Notable Value-giving Event of the Half-year

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Established 1723

Final Clearance Sale

Cloth, Silk and Pongee Coats and Wraps

Cloth Coats $15 $25 $35
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Summer Furs

Single Skins and Collarettes in new models at very attractive prices

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Fifth Avenue at Fifty-third Street, New York

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of course you will want the maximum of real protection. This means not only the greatest financial strength behind the Bond, but the assurance of prompt settlement of just claims. The maximum of such protection is afforded by the Bond of

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Our new 1916 pack has just arrived in New York

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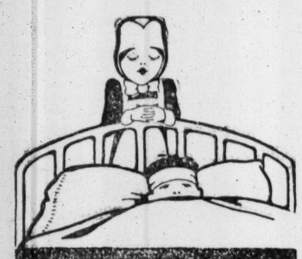

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Do Not Worry About Pimples

Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify, **Cuticura Ointment** to soothe and heal. For pimples, redness, roughness, dandruff, falling hair and red, rough hands these fragrant super-creamy emollients are most effective.

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With 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

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Owners of automobiles may find chauffeurs of experience by consulting the Want Columns of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

MRS. TILTON FEARED TO TRUST HER HEART

Asked Guard at Waldorf to Prevent Reconciliation with Husband.

IN SUIT OVER HER MONEY

Her Affidavit Says Young Man Bet He Would Wed Her and Win Her Cash in Ninety Days.

Mrs. Frances Duer Key Tilton, well known in social circles in Washington, it was announced yesterday by her counsel, Joseph H. O'Neill of Boston, remained immured in her apartment at the Waldorf all of last week until she left the city on Saturday, because she and her attorney felt certain that her young husband, John H. Tilton, would attempt to effect a reconciliation.

Mrs. Tilton came to this city with her attorney to obtain an injunction which would prevent her husband from collecting money which she said belonged to her.

Mrs. Tilton was married to John H. Tilton in Baltimore in April, when he was in her employ, and it was asserted in the application for the injunction made to Supreme Court Justice Thomas F. Donnelly that her husband had made a bet that he could meet Mrs. Tilton and marry her as well as obtain her money, or a good part of it in ninety days. Mrs. Tilton's local counsel is the law firm of O'Brien, Malevinsky & Driscoll, and the case comes up for a hearing on Tuesday.

Mrs. Tilton, who is 47, while her husband is 23, has two daughters, one a graduate of Radcliffe College and the other in attendance at that institution, and she was a wealthy widow as Mrs. Frances Duer Key. In April she had arranged to meet Mr. O'Neill in this city, in connection with a suit for $100,000 damages which she was bringing against her mother, Mrs. Mary E. Jones; her sister, Mrs. Mabel Barnes; the latter's husband, and J. K. Post, for having her confined in an insane asylum in Boston in 1912. Tilton, who is said to have been her chauffeur, was engaged to drive her motor a few days before she started to New York. They were married on the trip on April 17.

Within three weeks, says Mrs. Tilton's affidavit, Tilton had made good his bet to the extent of obtaining $38,500 from her in assignments of securities. All of the cash, however, has not been paid over to him. The affidavit continues, saying that on May 20 her husband began to abuse Mrs. Tilton. She says he got the assignments in the first instance by promising to buy a seat in the New York Stock Exchange to hold it for her. On June 1, through her attorney, she started proceedings which tied up $51,000 in securities. She then came to this city, met her husband and a reconciliation took place. The couple went back to Washington together.

Within two days, she says, her husband had broken into the house and she had to call in the police to have him arrested. Securities worth $25,000, which had been released after the reconciliation, were tied up through Mr. O'Neill.

When she came to New York this time Mrs. Tilton asked the management of the Waldorf to guard her lest a pece dove fly into the hotel apartment, and because, as Mr. O'Neill said, she feared to trust her heart.

St. Vincent de Paul Pilgrimage.

About 1,000 members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of Brooklyn yesterday participated in the society's twenty-fifth annual pilgrimage to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Mount Loretto, Staten Island. After a short religious service, the mission band gave a concert, which was followed by an exhibition drill by the boys who board at the institution.

ATTACK CENTRAL FRANCHISE

West Side Grant Said to Give the Road a Freight Monopoly.

The League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City charges in a letter to Mayor Mitchel and the Board of Estimate that the franchise sought by the New York Central Railroad Company would give it a monopoly of freight carrying on the west side of the city and that the railroad was seeking to force through the franchise by the veiled threat that, if it did not get the franchise, it would tie up freight deliveries to Manhattan, cutting off food supplies.

"The city authorities, as well as the public," the letter says, "will appreciate that, to carry out such a threat will involve interference with interstate commerce—a serious offense in this country.

"The New York Central Railroad Company had been quietly acquiring property for some time along the line of the proposed route, with the view of getting control over the industrial development of the west side. The company, however, has operated recently under the name of the New York State Realty and Terminal Company."

The letter gives the directorate of this company, showing that officers and directors are connected with the New York Central and form an interlocking directorate. In the last year, the letter says, the New York State Realty and Terminal Company has acquired forty-three parcels of real estate on the west side, chiefly on Washington Street, between Gansevoort and Spring Streets. The purpose of the railroad, the letter alleges, is to make great fortunes through the increase in land values which would follow the acquisition of the proposed franchise and the building of new west side freight terminals. The letter is signed by Dr. Frederic C. Howe and John J. Hopper.

DOYLE TAKES NEW ISLAND.

Isle of Meadows Now Enters Into Garbage Plant Fight.

A new island entered into the Staten Island anti-garbage plant agitation yesterday when Edward P. Doyle, acting as General Manager of the Lake's Island Realty Company, and Charles E. Simonson, Secretary of the company, directed the erection of a bungalow on the Isle of Meadows, which, at low tide, is separated from the rest of Staten Island by a ribbon of muddy water two feet deep and one foot wide. As Doyle explained it, the Isle of Meadows is a triple-barreled island—the eastern half is Lake's island, the western is known as Simonson's Island, and the entire area is called Isle of Meadows.

The bungalow was finished, the carpenters had gone home, and Doyle and Simonson were about to leave, before the police, who were supposed to be guarding the rights of the garbage plant contractors, were aware that Doyle and his men had been back on the site which the contractors alleged they held title to. The tide, too, had begun to come in, and when the police hurried to the Isle of Meadows to make arrests for trespassing they found ten feet of water between them and Doyle. After a verbal battle, Doyle and party crossed the isle, boarded a launch, and left the police sadly contemplative in the drizzle.

Gaffney, Gahagan & Van Etten, the contractors, late Saturday filed papers in a suit against J. Sterling Drake for failure to keep his contract to deliver Lake's Island to the contractors. Drake sold the original garbage site to the contractors, but because of the activities of Doyle they have been unable to take possession.

DESTROYER TERRY AGROUND

Vessel, with 85 Men Aboard, Beached at Puerto Plata—All Safe.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The torpedo boat destroyer Terry, with eighty-five men aboard, grounded last night at the entrance to the harbor of Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, and has been beached in the inner harbor. There was no injury to those aboard, dispatches to the Navy Department said today, but the extent of the damage is not yet known.

The Terry ran aground entering the harbor. She is of 750 tons displacement and is commanded by Lieutenant W. S. Nicholas.

COUNTRY'S EDITORS WILL CONVENE HERE

New York Publishers to Address Convention of National Editorial Association.

WILL CALL ON WILSON

Delegates' Tour of Coast Resorts to Include Stop at President's Summer Home.

Members of the National Editorial Association will gather at the McAlpin Hotel on next Monday morning for the opening session of the thirty-first annual convention. During the four days they are in session they will listen to addresses from publishers of metropolitan dailies, members of Congress, editors of trade journals, magazines and country weeklies, and others coming in contact with problems of modern publications. They will inspect the printing plant and offices of THE NEW YORK TIMES, visit the Mergenthaler Linotype Company in Brooklyn, enjoy sea bathing and sightseeing at Coney Island and Long Beach, make a tour of Summer resorts in New Jersey, and call on President Wilson at the Summer capital at Shadow Lawn, N. J.

Mayor Mitchel will be one of those to welcome the members of the association after the first session is called to order at 3:30 o'clock in the morning. Others will be H. L. Bridgeman, Chairman of the Publishers' Association of New York; Edward Percy Howard, President of the New York Press Club; John Clyde Oswald, publisher of The American Printer, of New York, and Charles H. Betts, President of the New York State Piers Association. The annual address of the association will be delivered by its President, L. J. Rountree.

Two sessions will be held daily. The profitableness of erecting buildings in which to house newspaper plants will be discussed during the convention by Alonzo D. Moffett, ex-President of the National Editorial Association. A. Gideon of New York will address the convention on the subject of simplified spelling.

Adolph S. Ochs of THE NEW YORK TIMES will talk on "Interior and Metropolitan Dailies—Facts and Theories Tested by Experience," during the morning session of June 21. Secretary of the Navy Daniels will deliver an address immediately following Mr. Ochs.

Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press, will be one of the prominent men identified with newspapers to address the convention. The visit to THE NEW YORK TIMES will take place on June 20 at 1 P. M. The trip to Long Beach will be taken by the delegates as guests of the Long Island Railroad and the Long Island Press Association, the party leaving the Pennsylvania Station, Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, after leaving the offices of THE NEW YORK TIMES. In the evening luncheon will be served at the Hotel Nassau.

The visit to the New Jersey resorts will start by boat from the foot of West Thirty-fifth Street on June 21 at 9 o'clock in the morning. The delegates will be taken down New York Bay on the route taken by ocean liners, passing the Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, and up the Shrewsbury River to Pleasure Bay, where a shore dinner will be served. They will then go in automobiles along the shore through Long Branch, Asbury Park, and other seaside towns to Sea Girt, New Jersey's militia camp, returning by the Rumson Road to Seabright, and from there to New York.

TO DISCUSS FOREIGN POLICY.

Noted Advocates of Peace Will Meet in Cleveland Convention.

CLEVELAND, June 11.—Important subjects bearing on America's foreign policy will be discussed by experts of national reputation at a conference on international relations, for university students, which will be held at Western Reserve University here from June 21 to July 1. The conference will be under the auspices of the Federation of International Polity Clubs of Boston with the co-operation of the World Peace Foundation, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Church Peace Union, and Western Reserve University.

Among the speakers will be Secretary of War Baker, Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at New York; Dr. James Brown Scott, Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; the Rev. Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Church Peace Union; Herbert S. Houston, President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America; George W. Kirchwey, President of the American Peace Society; Senator Henri LaFontaine of Belgium; Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University; Professor Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago; John Barrett, Director General of the Pan American Union; Senator Fall of New Mexico; Professor William I. Hull of Swarthmore, and Dr. G. W. Nasmyth of the World Peace Foundation.

Some of the subjects to be discussed are: "Pan Americanism: Its Present Day Meaning"; "Mexico and the United States"; "Can America Remain Isolated?"; "Is Neutrality Impossible?"; "An Anglo-American Alliance"; "The United States and Oriental Policies"; "Science, the Universities and International Relations"; and "Internationalism as an Essential Element of National Defense."

CLERK ARRESTS POLICEMAN.

Levine Says Scanlon Annoyed a Young Woman on a Steamer.

Policeman James Scanlon of 305 West 146th Street, attached to the Charles Street Station, was arrested by Joseph Levine, a clerk, living at 201 West 148th Street, yesterday afternoon on a charge of having insulted Miss Ethel Reamer of 1,529 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Levine, his brother, Miss Reamer, and Miss Jennie Brady of 1,467 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, were returning to Manhattan from Coney Island on the steamer Cetus. The policeman, who was not in uniform, grabbed Miss Reamer by the arm, according to Levine, as the steamer was entering the pier at 129th Street. Levine remonstrated, but the policeman persisted in his attentions, it was alleged.

Levine waited until the steamer got to the pier, when he arrested the policeman, turning him over later to another policeman, who took him to the West 125th Street Station, where he was locked up. The desk Sergeant called Dr. Smith of the Knickerbocker Hospital to examine Scanlon, who was said to be sober.

Magistrate Krotel in Night Court found Scanlon guilty of disorderly conducted. He suspended sentence.

SUNDAY CAMPAIGN IS OFF.

Revivalist Not Coming on Jan. 1—No Site for Tabernacle Suits.

Promoters of the "Billy" Sunday campaign in New York, which was set for Jan. 1 next, to cover a period of three or four months, admitted yesterday that the project is ended in so far as a 1917 campaign is concerned. They said there were one or two contingencies—something might turn up—but admitted that it was a very vague expectation. The most that can be hoped for, they said, was that Sunday may be obtained some time later.

The trouble lies in inability to acquire a suitable site on which to erect a tabernacle. Sunday will not come unless a tabernacle of his own design is built for him. The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell said yesterday:

"We are merely hoping now that something will turn up. In a great city like this it seems as if there ought to be a site somewhere. We may not be able to get it in time to have the campaign start with 1917, but we are still hoping that New York may have Sunday some time."

The Exception

THERE is only one combination in restraint of trade that receives legal approval. It's the combination in restraint of the burglary trade—the combination of a safe-deposit box—and for as low as $20 you can get one to work in your interests at

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company

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ATTACKS DUAL CONTRACTS.

Senator Thompson Says Railroads Have All the Advantages.

Senator George F. Thompson in an address last night at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, said that his year and a half of study of the dual subway contracts has showed him that there was not a single provision in them for the benefit of the city, and that in every single point involved the advantage had gone to the railroads. He said that after these contracts had been signed it was not surprising that the Directors of the Interborough and of the B. R. T. had thought so highly of them that they had appropriated large bonuses to reward those who had been instrumental in negotiating them.

"The Corporation Counsel of this city," he said, "says that it will be 1954 before the city begins to draw a cent of profit on this investment. In the meantime the interest on the bonds covering the city's investment will have to be paid year by year. The city has also tied itself to the payment of a five-cent fare for half a century or more, and it is doubtful if the city can ever enforce a lower fare. I believe that within the next ten years other large cities will be traveling on three-cent fares. On the whole it is hard to conceive how a city could have invested its money under conditions more disadvantageous to itself."

Representatives of labor will appear before the Thompson Committee at its meeting this morning to present evidence that the telephones of various labor unions have been tapped by the police and by private detective bureaus and to urge Senator Thompson to make an investigation into this phase of wire-tapping.

PRESTIGE

Prestige may be temporary or permanent, a flash in the pan of public opinion, or a steady star in the firmament of reputation.

The Thompson-Starrett Company has sustained and enhanced its prestige during all of fifteen years, as a building organization which has made a habit of "making good!"

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

OSCAR MICHAEL A SUICIDE.

Newark Merchant, Depressed by Business Troubles, Cuts His Throat.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 11.—Oscar Michael, one of the best-known retail dry goods merchants in the United States, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat at his home at 15 Berkeley Avenue. Mr. Michael had been despondent because of financial reverses and because of his wife's illness. He had been under the care of a physician for the last few days, suffering from melancholia.

This morning, shortly before 7 o'clock, Mr. Michael went into the bathroom, and a little while after 7 a nurse, who had been attending him, went to the bathroom and found the door locked. She suspected that something was wrong and called Mr. Michael's brother. He broke in the door and found Mr. Michael on the floor. He was dead when found. Standing before a mirror, he had cut his throat.

Mr. Michael started in business in Newark when a young man, and was successful. He was a member of L. S. Plaut & Co. of Newark, one of the largest retail stores in the State, until a few years ago, when he left the firm to establish the firm of Oscar Michael & Co. This firm was established as a high-grade merchandise house, but succumbed to the financial depression last year. Since that time Mr. Michael had been worried greatly over his financial troubles. At the time of the failure of his company many offers of assistance were made by the business men of the city.

Besides his wife he is survived by three sons and several brothers. Mr. Michael was 55 years of age, and was born in Newark.

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—for good, cheap light!

Rice's Gloss Mill White (Barreled Sunlight) applied to ceilings and walls leaves a glossy, tile-like surface that increases daylight 19% to 36%.

Rice's is made by an exclusive process. Stays white longest. Sanitary. Can be applied over old, cold water paint. Used in 3,000 plants.

Send for free booklet, "More Light!" U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO., Providence and New York.

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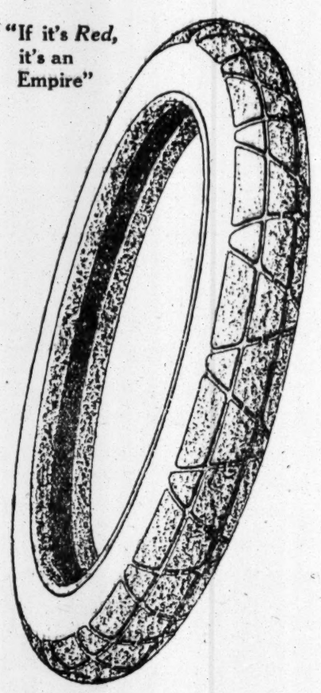

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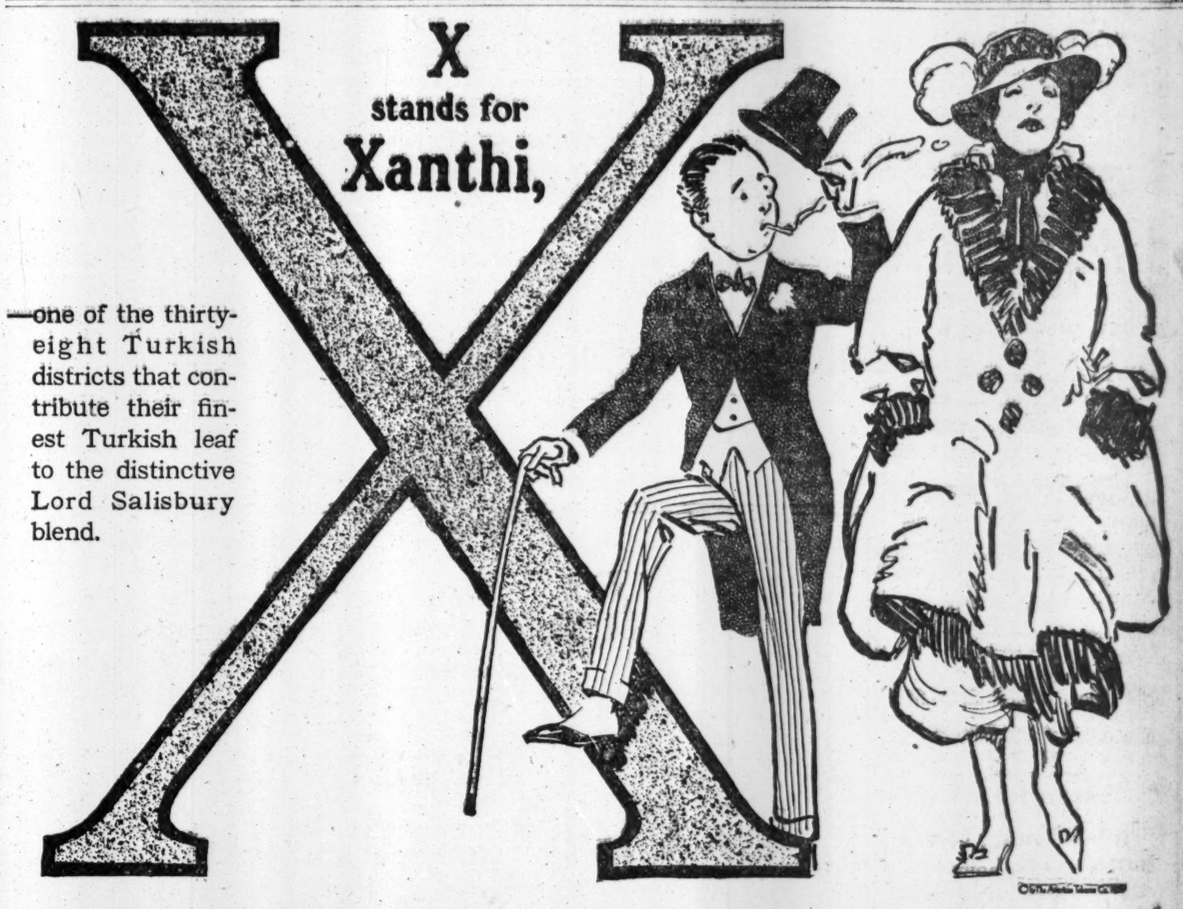

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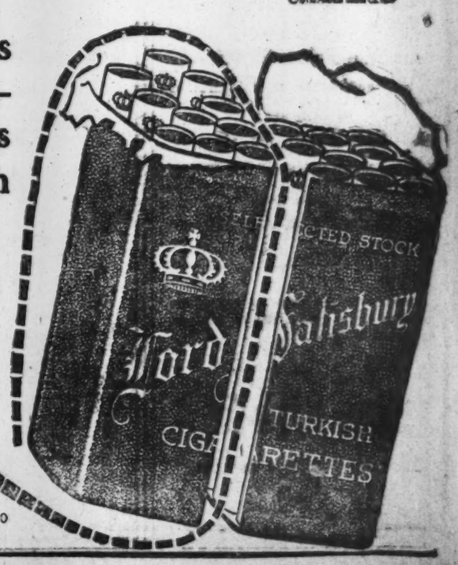

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VEACH THE BATTING HERO

His Lusty Punches Bring Home Three of Detroit's Runs—Caldwell Tightens Too Late.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, June 11.—The New York Highlanders' inability to solve the delivery of Harry Coveleskié and the Tigers' violent assault upon the offerings of Ray Caldwell in the first and third innings, resulted in a defeat for the visitors here today, by a score of 4 to 1. A crowd of nearly 21,000 fans made ground rules necessary.

Coveleskie was ably assisted by Robert Veach, whose cudgel knocked in three of the four runs scored by the Detroit team. Cobb and Baker had each a strike-out to his discredit. Ray Caldwell allowed six of his nine hits in the first three innings.

The Yankees missed a shut-out by a very small margin. An infield out in their fourth frame, sandwiched between a couple of hits, gave them this lone counter. This was tie only inning in which Coveleskie allowed the visitors more than a single blow, the other three New York hits being widely scattered. Bunting was tried upon several occasions by the Yankees, but Covey's fielding of the lay-downs soon discouraged the visitors along that line. After the first four chapters the pitchers were so stingy with their hits and had such excellent control, that only one tourist—Mr. Veach—reached the initial sack.

The Yankees got their run in the fourth frame after this style: Gedeon opened the inning with a hit into the left field. Baker's attempt to assist his teammate resulted in nothing better than three useless swings at the ball. Pipp sacrificed, however, advancing Gedeon a bag, and he scampered home on Peckinpaugh's single over third.

Pipp opened the second round with a single, but was doubled with Peckinpaugh. Gilhooley's first hit came in the third inning with two down, and he was left when Gedeon was killed off by Vitt and Burns. His second safety also came with two down in the fifth, when he singled to centre and was forced by Magee.

Detroit scored twice in the opening inning. Bush swung on the first ball offered, poking it into Gedeon's territory, but the fielder booted the ball and Donie beat the throw. The first ball pitched to Vitt looked good to him, too, and he connected for a single, which fell over back of short. Cobb sacrificed, both runners advancing, and both scored when Veach singled to centre.

In the third frame the Tigers pushed over two more runs on three hits. With Bush down, Vitt singled and took second on Cobb's bounder, which was too slow for Peck to handle in time for a play at second. Veach's single into the right garden scored Vitt and put Cobb at the third station. Veach was out stealing and Cobb walked home on Heilman's single into the centre garden. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	3	1	0	1	2	Gilhooley,rf	3	0	2	1	0
Vitt,3b	4	2	2	1	2	Magee,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Cobb,cf	3	1	2	3	0	Gedeon,2b	4	1	1	2	3
Veach,lf	4	0	3	0	0	Baker,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Heilman,rf	4	0	1	0	0	Pipp,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Burns,1b	4	0	1	14	1	Peck'pgh,ss	3	0	1	3	4
Young,2b	3	0	0	3	4	High,lf	3	0	0	4	0
Stanage,c	3	0	1	6	1	Nunaker,c	3	0	0	6	1
Coveleskie,p	3	0	0	1	3	Caldwell,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	31	4	9	27	13	Total	31	1	5	24	13

Error—Gedeon.

Detroit	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	

Sacrifice hit—Cobb. Double plays—Baker, Gedeon, and Pipp; Coveleskie, Bush, and Burns. Left on bases—New York, 4; Detroit, 6. First base on error—Detroit. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 1; off Coveleskie, 1. Earned runs—Off Caldwell, 3; off Coveleskie, 1. Struck out—By Caldwell, 6; by Coveleskie, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen.

MORTON FANS THIRTEEN.

Makes Season's Record and Indians Defeat Athletics, 7 to 2.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11.—Cleveland defeated Philadelphia 7 to 2 this afternoon. The victory was gained in the first two innings when Myers was batted from the box. Morton broke the strike-out record of the league for the season by fanning thirteen men, eleven of them in the first six innings.

In the sixth inning he fanned four batters, Witt, Pick, Lajole, and McInnis, but the first named reached first by reason of his third strike being a wild pitch. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	1	2	2	0	Witt,ss	5	1	1	5	1
Turner,3b	3	1	1	0	1	Pick,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Speaker,cf	4	2	1	4	0	Strunk,c	4	0	1	0	0
Smith,rf	4	0	2	1	0	Lajole,2b	4	0	1	2	2
Gandil,1b	3	0	2	2	1	McInnis,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Howard,2b	3	0	0	4	1	Walsh,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Wamb'ns,ss	3	1	0	1	2	Oldring,lf	4	0	1	1	0
O'Neill,c	3	2	2	12	0	Meyer,c	4	0	2	5	3
Morton,p	4	0	1	1	0	Meyers,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Nabors,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	31	7	11	27	5	Sheehan,p	0	0	0	0	2
						aStellbauer	1	1	1	0	0
						bWyckoff	0	0	0	0	0
						cShang	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	37	2	7	24	12

a-Batted for Nabors in eighth inning.
b-Ran for Meyers in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Sheehan in ninth inning.
Errors—Nabors, Wambsgans, (2.)

Cleveland	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	..	—7	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2		

Two-base hits—O'Neill, Graney. Stolen bases—Speaker, Hyckoff. Sacrifice hit—Howard. Double play—Witt to Lajole. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Meyers, 2; off Nabors, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Morton, 7 hits 1 run in 9 innings; off Meyers, 6 hits 5 runs in 2 innings; off Nabors, 5 hits 1 run in 5 innings; off Sheehan, 0 hits 0 runs in 1 inning. Struck out—By Morton, 13; by Meyers, 1; by Nabors, 3. Wild pitch—Morton. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Connolly.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

First Game:

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	3	0	0
Montreal	0	0	0

Second Game:

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	0	0
Montreal	0	0	0

(Game called, darkness.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Providence	24	13	.649
Newark	20	18	.526
Montreal	20	18	.514
Baltimore	20	19	.513
Richmond	19	19	.500
Buffalo	18	19	.457
Toronto	13	18	.419
Rochester	14	22	.389

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Providence at Newark.
Baltimore at Richmond.
Rochester at Buffalo.
Montreal at Toronto.

Eastern League.

Lawrence, 3; Bridgeport, 0.

American Association.

St. Paul, 7; Louisville, 0.
Milwaukee, 2; Columbus, 1.
Columbus, 8; Milwaukee, 0.
Kansas City, 4; Toledo, 3.
Kansas City, 5; Toledo, 2.
Indianapolis, 7; Minneapolis, 2.
Minneapolis, 4; Indianapolis, 0.

New York State League.

Utica, 5; Troy, 2.
Albany, 2; Elmira, 0.
Scranton, 8; Wilkes-Barre, 4.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 5; Nashville, 2.
Mobile, 8; Chattanooga, 2.
Little Rock, 6; Memphis, 4.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
(No games scheduled.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 4; New York, 1.
Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 2.
Chicago, 5; Washington, 0
Boston at St. Louis,
(Postponed, rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	24	16	.600
New York	23	18	.561
Philadelphia	23	19	.548
Boston	20	22	.476
Chicago	22	25	.468
Cincinnati	22	25	.468
Pittsburgh	20	23	.465
St. Louis	21	27	.437

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	29	19	.604
New York	24	20	.545
Washington	25	21	.543
Boston	24	22	.522
Detroit	24	23	.511
Chicago	21	23	.477
St. Louis	20	26	.435
Philadelphia	15	28	.349

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

CHICAGO BLANKS SENATORS.

Heavy Hitting by Jackson and Ness Brings 5 to 0 Victory.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Heavy hitting at opportune times enabled Scott and Russell to shut out Washington today, Chicago winning, 5 to 0. Joe Jackson, with three doubles, and Jack Ness with two singles and a triple, led the attack for Chicago. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	4	1	2	2	1	Morgan,2b	4	0	1	2	0
Weaver,3b	4	1	2	1	1	Judge,1b	2	0	0	6	0
E.Collins,2b	3	0	0	2	5	Williams,1b	1	0	1	1	0
Ness,1b	4	2	3	9	0	Foster,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Jackson,lf	4	0	3	1	0	Milan,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	1	3	0	Jamieson,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Schalk,c	4	0	1	7	3	Rondeau,rf	2	0	1	2	0
Terry,as	3	0	1	2	3	Shanks,lf	3	0	0	7	1
Scott,p	2	0	0	0	2	Henry,c	2	0	0	2	0
Russell	2	0	0	0	1	McBride,ss	3	0	0	2	4
						Boehlin,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	13	27	12	Ayres,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Total	27	0	4	24	11

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	..	—5	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Two-base hits—Jackson, 3. Three-base hit—Ness. Stolen base—Schalk. Sacrifice hits—Shanks, E. Collins. Double play—Terry, E. Collins, and Ness. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Washington, 6. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 5; off Boehling, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Scott, 3 hits, no runs in 5 1-3 innings; off Russell, 1 hit, no runs in 3 2-3 innings; off Boehling, 7 hits, 4 runs in 5 1-3 innings; off Ayres, 6 hits, 1 run in 2 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Scott, 3; by Boehling, 1; by Russell, 2; by Ayres, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Nallin.

HUDSON CREWS ON EDGE.

Light Work the Rule In Every Camp This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 11.—Training for the last week before the regatta on Saturday will begin tomorrow morning at all the college rowing camps. Despite the miserable weather of the last five days, which has brought daily rain and cold winds, all four coaches made the most of the conditions and sent out the oarsmen twice a day except yesterday, when an exceptionally cold morning kept the Columbia crews off the river.

Jim Ten Eyck of Syracuse was satisfied after Friday's practice that he had ordered enough hard work for his crews. Coaches Wright of Pennsylvania and Courtney of Cornell began yesterday morning the first of a series of speed tests, which signified that strenuous training was nearly finished, and Coach Jim Rice of Columbia sent his men out yesterday afternoon for the last hard drill.

No further changes are expected in any of the 'Varsity or junior eights. It has been practically settled that A. A. Cushing will retain his seat at No. 6 in the Cornell boat, and Coach Ten Eyck of Syracuse has decided that J. T. Port will have the bow position in his junior combination.

Jim Rice of Columbia has made no shifts in his 'Varsity boating since the interchange of Captain Bratton and D. W. Leys, at stroke and No. 6, immediately after the Childs Cup race a month ago. The third defeat of the former Quaker 'Varsity on Saturday morning by the erstwhile junior crew made certain that Captain Chickering and his mates will be permanently demoted and will enter the regatta as the junior combination. Pennsylvania's new 'Varsity is boated as follows:

Bow, R. J. Breitunger; No. 2, S. G. Tilden; No. 3, F. Geis; No. 4, G. W. Pepper, Jr.; No. 5, M. J. Duryea; No. 6, C. C. Madeira; No. 7, A. Littleton; stroke, F. R. Drayton; coxwain, A. A. Weircke. Only Pepper has ever before rowed in a 'varsity four-mile race.

Charles E. Courtney, coach of the Cornell crews, has given up his original intention to return to Ithaca today or tomorrow, and will remain at quarters until after the race. This encouraging news for the Ithaca oarsmen was announced tonight. The "old man" will not endeavor to give direct coaching from his launch, but will leave that duty to John Hoyle, his assistant and boat builder, and will confine himself to visits to the boathouse twice a day.

Because of the impending examinations of next week, Cornell and Pennsylvania oarsmen remained at quarters today, studying. The Syracuse squad attended church services in Highland tonight and listened to a sermon by the Rev. Jesse C. Coddington, a Syracuse University graduate, on "How to Win."

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WHITNEY'S RUSH IS HALTED BY VOSHELL

Brilliant Contest Marks Semi-Final Round of Westchester Tennis Tourney.

The surprises which have developed here and there through the progress of the invitation tennis tournament at the Country Club, Westchester, were in evidence again yesterday. E. H. Whitney, who played astonishingly good tennis against Theodore Roosevelt Pell and defeated him in one of the earlier rounds of the singles competition, muffled the aspirations of another of the first ten yesterday when he scored a victory over Walter Merrill Hall, 6—1, 6—4. This was a third-round match, and Whitney attempted another conquest in the semi-final round, only to have the fates turn thumbs down.

After winning his way through to within striking distance of the final round by defeats of Pell and Hall, Whitney fell before the attack of S. Howard Voshell in a brilliantly contested three-set match, 6—3, 4—6, 10—8. In the one other match of the afternoon F. C. Baggs gained the honors from Dr. William Rosenbaum at 7—5, 3—6, 8—6, and will meet Watson M. Washburn in the semi-final round to decide which faces Voshell for the trophy.

There was an inclination to consider the victory of Whitney over Pell something of a flash in the pan. Few anticipated that the former Harvard player would be able to carry his success to succeeding rounds. In playing against Hall, however, Whitney showed that false judgment had been pronounced against him. He set a whirlwind pace that swept his opponent down to defeat in straight sets, Whitney never apparently having to extend himself to gain the upper hand. He played brilliant tennis, his passing shots catching Hall out of position. The latter, completely outclassed in the first set, was able to make a bit better showing in the second, but his rally was never strong enough to threaten his opponent with defeat. Whitney did not force things quite so hard, realizing that he must save his strength for the semi-final with Voshell.

After accomplishing the defeat of Hall, Whitney stood as the favored over Voshell, but again the element of surprise entered into the competition, and Whitney was vanquished. He lost the first set mainly because of wildness. He was steady against Hall, but this later period of the afternoon found him driving frequently into the net or out of court. Voshell, to make matters worse for Whitney, was placing with accuracy and putting a lot of pace on the ball. The latter's service was broken through on the seventh game, and then Voshell ran out two love games for the set.

This second set was a strange performance of the courts. Voshell started service and was broken through by Whitney after a deuce game. This started a chain of happenings of the same sort. For nine games Voshell and his opponents was able to win his own service. Then on the tenth game Whitney suddenly came to life and took a love game, which gave him the set.

Each contestant fought brilliantly in the third set, a number of deuce games being played in the two struggle to gain the honors. Both were placing well and, after the set went to deuce on Whitney's up-hill fight, the honors were about evenly divided. Whitney, however, was beginning to show the strain of two matches and, after the contest had been carried four times to deuce, he weakened and Voshell took the set and match. The point score:

S. Howard Voshell vs. E. H. Whitney.

FIRST SET.

Voshell	4	6	3	2	5	4	4	4	—36—6		
Whitney	6	4	6	3	7	2	6	0	—24—3		

SECOND SET.

Voshell	4	4	3	5	6	8	0	4	4	0—32—4	
Whitney	6	2	5	4	4	6	4	2	6	4—40—6	

THIRD SET.

Voshell—											
4	8	2	5	2	4	4	4	2	2	4	1	5	5	5	8	6	4—70—10
Whitney—											
2	10	4	3	4	0	1	1	4	4	2	4	3	7	3	5	4	1—60— 8

TITLE PLAY AT NET TODAY.

Mrs. Raymond to Oppose Miss Bjurstedt in Challenge Match.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national singles champion, will defend her title in the challenge round of the women's national lawn tennis tournament tomorrow on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Her opponent will be Mrs. Edward Raymond of New York, a former national champion, who won her way through the tournament here last week in an impressive manner.

Miss Eleanora Sears of Boston, who with Mrs. G. Wightman won the doubles title last year, is paired this year with Miss Bjurstedt as Mrs. Wightman is not competing. They will meet Miss Dorothy Disston of this city, and Miss Susanne White of Baltimore, in a semi-final round match tomorrow, and the winners will meet Mrs. Raymond and Miss Edna Wildey of Plainfield, for the title in the final round.

One semi-final and the final match also remain to be played in the mixed doubles competition. Miss Eleanora Sears and Willis E. Davis of California, are to play Miss Florence Sheldon of Montclair and F. B. Hague, the winners meeting, Miss Florence Ballin of New York, and W. T. Tilden, 2d, Philadelphia, in the final.

MRS. FEITNER TO DEFEND.

Will Compete Against Big Field in Metropolitan Golf Championship.

The former Miss Lillian B. Hyde, now Mrs. Quentin Feitner, will make a start for her fifth metropolitan championship title today at Baltusrol in company with an even hundred other women golfers. The title holder will be forced to put up a strong defense if she hopes to withstand the challenge of such golfers as Miss Marion Hollins, former metropolitan champion; Miss Georgianna Bishop, former national champion, and Mrs. W. A. Gavin, who was runner-up to Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck in the national championship at Onwentsia last September, and who has since settled here and joined the Cherry Valley Country Club.

While the women are playing through the week at Baltusrol, the New York Athletic Club golfers will start their annual championship tournament this morning over the Fox Hills course in Staten Island, and some ambitious club man will make a desperate effort to dethrone Hamilton K. Kerr, Connecticut State champion, who is the present leader of the N. Y. A. C. golfing contingent.

The stellar event of the week for the men, however, is the Apawamis invitation tournament on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. On the first day of the tournament there will be a thirty-six-hole qualifying round, with three sixteens to qualify. The match play rounds will be at eighteen holes, and there will be the usual eighteen-hole handicap event for all but finalists on the concluding day. Many of the prominent metropolitan golf stars have sent in their entries for the tournament.

James Advances in Yonkers Tourney

R. L. James advanced to the semi-final round of the Amackassin Club tennis tournament yesterday by defeating E. G. Little, 11—9, 6—3. In the doubles competition Stinkampf and James advanced to the semi-final round by defeating Henderson and Janes, 6—3, 6—4, and Binzen and Hartman attained a like bracket by their victory over Harris and Field, 6—3, 6—3.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

The Battered Crews of 1916.

Yachtsmen dread a calm, but the oarsmen of the colleges must be longing for one. Harried, shaken up, overturned, and even bounced by desperation-driven coaches, dizziness prevails among the young watermen, and those of them who emerge from the maelstrom to compete in the season's culminating races at Poughkeepsie and New London will have hard work to compose themselves in time for the supreme test.

This has been, and still is to a degree, a whirligig season, the like of which does not appear in the annals of university regattas. The most recent spasm of the prolonged fit occurred just the other day, when Mr. Wright, coach at the University of Pennsylvania, scooped from its shell the senior crew, which headed Yale in the early dual race, and transferred bodily the junior crew to the 'Varsity boat. In view of the twin facts that speed counts rather more than prestige in a race, and that Penn's second string oarsmen had been consistently and irreverently outfooting the first line of sweepswingers, it is difficult to pick a flaw in the reasoning which led to the transmutation. There was, indeed, precendent more than ample in Courtney's earlier act in nominating Cornell's third group of oarsmen for 'Varsity honors in the race at Ithaca.

Perhaps it is better—no doubt the oarsmen hold this view—to derrick an entire crew and supplant it with another than to shatter the aggregation and retain a few of its fragments. Oarsmen who have to be introduced too frequently to new neighbors in the shell may never lose their courage, but are almost certain to be found lacking in morale, in crew spirit, and in the finish of united execution, which marks a thoroughly welded piece of eight-oared machinery. Certainly Courtney's daring experiment justified itself, and Wright's, if it fails to avert disaster, can hardly cause it.

The other two competing crews at Poughkeepsie have been developed without loud alarums. Rice at Columbia has made shifts on various occasions, but seems to have molded, quietly and calmly, despite the disappointing showing on the Schylkill, a pretty formidable Columbia aggregation. Ten Eyck's crew from Syracuse has the line-up, which, starting the season as now boated, was strong enough to lead Annapolis over the line and to win the New England Cup at Philadelphia. These were two-mile events, be sure, but the speed is there, and Ten Eyck has had plenty of time to develop the stamina.

The Crimson crew, which now placidly and confidently awaits the annual contention with Yale upon the Thames, has every apparent reason for that placidity and confidence. It is the same aggregation which Princeton was fortunate enough to defeat by the mere shadow of a margin weeks ago on Lake Carnegie, but its power has been steadily growing. The Cantabs would, no doubt, be the favorites today in a race with any other 'Varsity crew or crews. Yale, rent and patched, will not be expected to have a look-in—and yet, recollections of that duel on the Thames in 1914 will persist and will bring hope to the men from New Haven.

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Kirkby and Herreshoff.

Oswald Kirkby is the new metropolitan amateur golf champion. It is no novel honor to him, nor is it the only honor that he bears. He won it fairly, he bears it modestly, and nothing more is desired of any champion. Playing as he has been doing for the last few weeks, there was no surprise manifested when he made steady progress through the succeeding match play rounds of the tournament at the Nassau Country Club. Next to the national championship, this metropolitan title event is the most important tournament of the American golfing world, and Kirkby captured both this and the New Jersey championship with a brand of golf that was almost mechanical in its perfection. Kirkby deserved the title, he earned it, and he has it.

The majority of those in the large gallery that followed the players around the links in the thirty-six hole final match, however, were more interested in the fate of Herreshoff than in the victory of Kirkby. The Englewood player was expected to win, but those who have known and loved the game of the links for a decade or more were hoping against hope that the fighting spirit and dauntless courage, so many times tried and as many times found true, would carried Herreshoff to the thirty-seventh green at Apawamis in the final of the national championship against the great Hilton in 1911, might still be potent enough to overcome Kirkby's long tee shots and accurate iron play.

The spirit was willing, but the flesh was weak; the courage was still there, but the cunning was lost. While Kirkby was walking swiftly from tee to green, the Garden City player was exploring the rough, digging in the pits, topping along the grass, and shooting wildly over the green. He was playing a losing game, but he was playing it magnificently. It is really painful to see some poor-spirited people lose, but Herreshoff fought so well that, paradoxically speaking, it was almost a pleasure to see him vanquished. He may well teach the group of brilliant young amateur golfers to fight on until all hope seems lost—and then to fight on still!

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Good Outlook for Swimming Season.

The outlook is bright for a record-breaking swimming season this year. All branches of water sports promise to be more than ever popular, and the recent development of contestants of championship calibre in most of the A. A. U. districts assures stirring competition and splendid performances in the title events.

Eastern swimmers will open activities next Saturday, when a fifteen-mile marathon in Lake View, Mass., and a one-mile ocean race at Atlantic City are on the cards. Several local stars will start in the latter contest. The first meet in this vicinity is to be held by the Rye Beach Club at Rye, N. Y., on July 8.

As usual, the district championships will be decided rather early, in most sections between July 15 and Aug. 15, and the national tests will follow at intervals running into September. Sanctions for the latter have yet to be awarded. Places and dates will be announced shortly.

That records will be shattered at 440, 880 yard, and one mile is confidently anticipated. Among the probable contenders at these distances are Herbert Vollmer, Joseph Wheatley, Max Ritter, and Bud Goodwin of the New York A. C.; Perry McGillivray and Clement Browne of Chicago; Ludy Langer of Los Angeles; Herman Laubis of St. Louis; Norman Ross of San Francisco, and Leo Handy of Boston. It would be surprising if in the keen battles for laurels the winners failed to hang up new figures.

Long-distance swimmers will be much in the limelight. Attacks on the records for virtually every classic course are to take place, while several of the leading exponents of endurance will undertake to cover courses never before completed. Charles Burborow of Philadelphia, Robert Dowling of New York, Raymond Boyle of Pittsburgh, and Charles Toth and Henry Miron of Boston are a few of the crack performers who contemplate record-breaking feats.

High fancy diving will be a feature of nearly all important water carnivals, and the metropolitan topnotchers—Albert Downes, Joseph Dunn, Frank Mullen, and F. Spongberg of the New York A. C., who have swept the field in the past—may find worthy rivals this Summer in Billy Williams of Los Angeles, Louis Balbach of Portland, Ore., and William Heyn and Arthur H. Hartung of Chicago.

All told, though, the watermen of New York may be counted upon to score heavily in the national championships, and it is more than probable that they will be found heading the list of points tallied when the curtain falls on the last meet of the season.

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Blood Strains of Thoroughbreds.

With some of the best thoroughbred families represented, the performance of the foreign two-year-olds which have been shipped to this country during the past six months is being watched with interest by all horsemen. Some of the youngsters have already started at Belmont Park, two of them Hourless and Jack Mount, being winners. In discussing the point on Saturday W. H. Rowe, the registrar of the Jockey Club, and an acknowledged expert on blood lines, said:

"No doubt there are many winning families represented in recent importations, and a satisfactory number of them will produce animals of merit, but American breeders should not lose sight of the fact that we have at home some of the best racing blood yet viewed in the light of achievement, that turf history has recorded. Take, for example, the Maggie B. B., Ballet, and Gallopade families. There is scarcely a classic in this country that has not been won by descendants of these mares, while they figure in the pedigrees of the winners of the Derby and other great turf events of England and Continental Europe.

"Despite their achievements, we find that the descendants of Wanda and Ballet are barred from registration in the English and French stud books because the female line, as recorded in the American stud book, does not trace to an English source. Durbar won the Derby, but he could not get into the English stud book, it having been ruled, some four or five years ago, that only horses that traced in all points directly to that authority were eligible for that honor. France, on March 1, 1913, put up the bars in like manner, and Shannon and Blarney, both good horses and winners of big money in that country, would not receive registration in France under the present English ruling, because their sire, Irish Lad, does not trace through the female line to the British authority. This has produced a peculiar condition of affairs, for, while Colin is registered in the English stud book, a sister or brother to him, or their produce, would be refused.

"This is the time for the American breeder to study the blood lines of the families he wishes to combine. He should not be carried away by brilliant top-crosses, but should delve into the female lines and see that they contain the qualifications he wishes to incorporate in his product."

While Mr. Rowe's statement is of unusual interest to American horsemen, the English and French thoroughbred, which is produced with the idea of obtaining stamina as well as speed, will always be the ideal race horse until such time as the latter-day American breeders stop producing sprinters instead of horses which are capable of going over a longer route than six furlongs. There is little doubt that the American thoroughbred has the stamina, and if this quality were more fully developed it would not only give us a better quality of race horse, but it would make our stallions more desirable as sires, while at the same time they would compare favorably with the products of Great Britain and France.

Speed must be served, of course, and it is the first essential which every great race horse must possess. If we find the happy blend that results in speed and staying powers we then have real horses.

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Brooklyn Has a Ball Team.

The persistency with which Brooklyn is holding to first place in the National League race is leading even skeptical baseball fans to believe that the Dodgers have an excellent chance of staying out in front and landing the honors, just as the Phillies did last season. Brooklyn has the best-balanced club this season that has represented the community across the bridge in more than a dozen years. The club has the two essentials needed to make up a championship nine—pitching and batting. The pitching of the Dodgers' staff has been as good as the best on the circuit, and Manager Robinson has handled his flingers with good judgment.

A pennant-winning team in Brooklyn would almost turn the town upside down, and, as for the attitude of President Charles H. Ebbets with the advent of such a nine—well, he would bear watching. The only teams likely to give Brooklyn much trouble are the Giants and the Phillies. The Giants are now so close to the Dodgers that McGraw's team may get to the front at any time if Brooklyn lets up at all in the fast pace which the club has been traveling.

The Giants, at last, seem to have surmounted the mysterious obstacle which has barred them from enjoying victory at home. Saturday's triumph over the Cubs was the third game the Giants have won on the Polo Grounds this season. The work of Perritt in the box showed that the erratic pitcher is at the top of his form. Much of the credit for the success of the Giants' pitchers is due to the coaching of the veteran backstop, Charley Dooin. Dooin is doing much the same work for McGraw's pitchers as Wilbert Robinson used to do when he was a member of the Giants' board of strategy.

The success of the Cleveland club in the American League shows no signs of cessation. Although many experts predicted that the winning streak was only temporary, it seems to be justly deserved. Lee Fohl has proved that he is a manager of ability. The team shows no indication of cracking, and the Yankees are finding it a difficult task to keep up with the speedy Indians.

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Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Raymond.

The focus of tennis interest today will be Philadelphia, where Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national champion, will defend her title against Mrs. Edward Raymond, the challenger. If the skill of Mrs. Raymond measures up to the standard which she has shown in playing through the tournament, the Norse girl may have a hard struggle. Apparently Mrs. Raymond is at the top of her game, but there are few who would be willing to venture an opinion that she can defeat Miss Bjurstedt. The Norwegian has so often upset all predictions that even tennis experts are chary of according to any woman the skill that is necessary to win the crown where Miss Bjurstedt is a contender.

At all events, Miss Bjurstedt will not inspire any spirit of awe in her opponent. Mrs. Raymond is too experienced a court tactician to allow her game to suffer from mere fear of the title of champion. The fact that the championship is being played on grass gives the greatest reason for the thought that Mrs. Raymond will force her opponent to a hard match. Her game is always better on grass, her chop strokes obtaining thereby a more pronounced effect. Also it is true that Miss Bjurstedt does not relish grass courts, especially when an opponent is able to use the under cut stroke against her baseline game. The Norse girl does not like to come to the net as she must do, in part, to handle the short chops that just carry themselves over the barrier.

It is worthy of comment that the few times that Miss Bjurstedt was defeated last year she was vanquished on grass courts. Mrs. Wightman brought about her downfall by using a chop stroke on grass, and Mrs. McLean did likewise. This may augur well for Mrs. Raymond in the match scheduled for today.

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A. A. U. Registration Methods.

A big task confronts the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union in disposing of the novice question, over which it has been perplexed for months. Some time this week the committee will meet for the purpose of definitely solving this puzzle, but before the job can be completed there must be a revision of many of the biggest road races of the last season.

Last week Chairman George Mathews of the Registration Committee intimated that a number of athletes, graduates of the novice ranks, who had been successfully posing as tyros, were to be expelled from the governing amateur body, and that others would receive long suspensions. This is as it should be. There is no room in the amateur ranks for those who cannot abide by the rules. Not only have the regulations been broken by those masquerading athletes, but the ethics of sportsmanship as well. Those who cannot play fairly in sport cannot be expected to play fairly in any activity of life.

Around this point question arises another, and perhaps a more important and delicate matter. That is the laxity which many believe the A. A. U. permits in the registration of amateur athletes. Almost anybody can secure an A. A. U. card by going through the formality of filling out a form blank, chiefly dealing with his amateur status, having it signed by the Secretary of any recognized club, and then paying 25 cents for the privilege of carrying the A. A. U. card and competing in sanctioned sports. A man's word is accepted—this is the value in this system. It is true that he is approved by the Secretary of a reputable organization, but cannot the wool be pulled over the eyes of the Secretary as well as over the optics of the A. A. U. authorities?

It is not long ago that an out-and-out professional, who runs for money, boasted of the alleged fact that he had won at least half a dozen amateur prizes, and that on several occasions he had been registered under assumed names with the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U.

The point aimed at is that the A. A. U. should find the means of making it a more rigorous matter for an athlete to become affiliated with the governing body, and thereby be recognized as an amateur throughout the country. Why not make every applicant for a registration card swear before a notary that he is a pure amateur! The

RESTA HURLS CAR OVER LINE IN VAN

Captures Automobile Derby in Chicago, Covering 300 Miles at 98.7 Miles an Hour.

DE PALMA'S GOOD SHOWING

Makes Thrilling Contest of It—Neck and Neck with Winner Until Forced Out by Engine Trouble.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Dario Resta today won the second annual 300 mile automobile derby at the Speedway here. His time was 3 hours 2 minutes 31 seconds, an average of 98.7 miles an hour. Ralph De Palma was second, nearly a lap behind the leader. Christiaens was third, Vail fourth, and O'Donnell fifth.

During the last 100 miles of the race, up to the time that De Palma's engine failed, he and Resta raced almost within reach of each other, first one and then the other taking the lead.

The other cars that remained to the end of the contest had a close race among themselves, but they were a number of laps behind the two leaders, and at no time did they threaten to take the lead after the first half of the race was run.

Only one minor accident marred the race. Just before the end of the contest, as Galvin was taking a curve at high speed his car skidded, swung about and rolled into the fence on the inner side of the track. Galvin and his mechanician were thrown out, but neither suffered serious injury.

Twenty-one cars faced the starter. Several other cars had qualified, but were withdrawn late last night, their backers saying that they would not countenance Sunday racing. Ralph Mulford also withdrew, but offered his car to Rickenbacher, who drove it in today's race.

De Palma, Rickenbacher, and Resta were at the front at fifty miles with an average speed to that point of ninety-nine miles an hour. From there to the hundred mile mark the race grew faster, and the average speed was lifted to more than 100 miles an hour, with the same drivers showing the way. Before this mark Barney Oldfield had withdrawn from the race with engine trouble, and Tom Alley, a late entry, was ruled out because his car was smoking.

At 122 miles Rickenbacher was forced out with a broken valve, after having been among the leaders all the way.

According to an announcement by the management, almost 100,000 persons saw the race.

GUNNERY TITLE AT STAKE.

Marksmen Will Contest for Laurels at Syracuse Traps.

The trapshooters will gather in force at Syracuse today, and will be engaged there until Thursday in active fray for the championship of the State. Five other State titles and one interstate leadership will also be decided in the course of the current week. These events will be the Idaho, Colorado-Nevada, Vermont, Michigan, West Virginia, and North Dakota championships.

In other respects, too, this will be a busy week for the marksmen of the United States. The Great Western championship is scheduled to occur at Omaha, Neb., and there are listed in various regions twenty-three other tournaments, or a total of thirty-one registered contests. There were thirty-one last week also, distributed among eighteen States and the District of Columbia. So it is pretty obvious that, despite the close of the local season, the gunners are tremendously active throughout the land.

The Colorado-Nevada and New York championship meetings continue three days, while the other five are two-day events. The New York championship meetings in all probability will be the most important of the State championship, meaning that it will bring out the greatest attendance in shooters and spectators. The New York State Sportsmen's Association has a membership of 450 clubs, the greatest number affiliated with any State association in the country. The individual membership of these clubs totals in round numbers 60,000 persons. Of this number some 24,500 are trapshooters.

Scarcely a town in New York State is without a gun club. There are fifty-three in and about New York City, ten in Buffalo, six in Rochester, and in a great many cities three and four. All of these clubs, however, are not affiliated with the State Association. The New York State tournament will take place at the Hunters' Club, Syracuse, June 13, 14, and 15.

The Idaho State tournament will take place at Twin Falls on June 12 and 13. Edward Sweeley, once a Michigan full back, is President of the Twin Falls Club. Sportsmen who attend this shoot will be treated to midnight trips to the great waterfalls above Twin Falls. The Vermont State tournament takes place at Montpelier on June 13 and 14, and the Colorado-New Mexico tournament takes place at the Two Mile High Gun Club., in Victor, on June 12, 13, and 14. This is the highest gun club in the world in point of altitude. The Michigan tournament will be conducted at Battle Creek on June 14 and 15, and the North Dakota and Virginia championships will take place on June 15 and 16.

The West Virginia tournament will be quite an affair this year. It is being handled by the Elkins Gun Club, and, just to show that the management is progressive, a woman's State championship event is carded. One hundred and fifty targets will be trapped each day, and on the preliminary day there will be a number of novelty events, one of them being targets thrown from a tower. Elkins is a mountain city, cool at night and never warm in the day, and is therefore a fine place for a State tournament. H. L. Smith in the championship tournament last year broke 100 straight, being one of the three gunners who accomplished the feat during the year.

Marshall Increases Chess Lead.

By defeating D. Janowski of Paris in the sixth game at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday F. J. Marshall, the American champion, once more obtained a two-point lead over his opponent. Marshall, with the white pieces, played the queen's pawn opening. In the early part of the middle game the Parisian lost a pawn. Marshall increased his advantage by capturing another, and had the game well in hand. Janowski resigned after thirty-eight moves. The score to date reads: Marshall, 3; Janowski, 1; drawn, 2.

Clean Up Time

During "Clean Up" time remove all rubbish and thoroughly disinfect cellars, closets and all suspicious places where germs collect and thrive.

Platt's Chlorides does the work thoroughly, as it kills the germs and destroys bad odors.

Use it all over the house, in sinks, tubs, toilets and hard-to-get-at places.

Recommended by Physicians.

Economical when diluted as directed.

Platt's Chlorides

The Odorless Disinfectant

Two sizes, 25 and 50 cents.

AT 90 SHE GROWS PEONIES.

Mrs. Pleas's Blossoms Admired at Show Just Closed Here.

Peony growing has been found to insure old age and the best blossoms have been developed by the older growers, it was said by members of the American Peony Society, whose exhibition of the blossoms, given in co-operation with the Horticultural Society of New York, at the American Museum of History, closed yesterday afternoon.

One of the famous old peony growers is Mrs. Pleas, now nearly 90 years old, who grew, among others, two famous blossoms, "Jubilee," a beautiful white blossom, and "Opal," an opalescent pink. Mrs. Pleas worked for thirty years with her peonies and commencing with the commonest stock, year by year discarded all but the finest seeds until she finally achieved the plants which have made her famous in the peony world.

One of the amateur growers, who showed specimens of Mrs. Pleas's two flowers, was Lee R. Bonnewitz, who brought the blossoms with him from Van Wert, Ohio, wrapped in wax papers. Mr. Bonnewitz is a collector of new varieties of peonies. He has now 221 varieties and is interested in the Jubilee and Opal not only because of their beauty, but also because Van Wert has a monopoly of them.

"There are probably not more than 100 plants of the Jubilee in the country," said Mr. Bonnewitz, "and Van Wert has at least eighty of those. Mrs. Pleas had five plants. A Mrs. Crawford bought one of those and no one knows where she and the plant went. That is the only one of the five unaccounted for. The others we know about. One man in Van Wert has a large number of them, and a woman grower has others."

Mrs. Pleas, (whose first name is Sarah A., though the peony people speak of her merely as "Mrs. Pleas,") loved peonies and had the patience to keep working with them until she perfected them after years of work. She began selling her plants eventually for a nominal sum of $1 or $2. They are now valued at $25 apiece.

An interesting exhibition at the show was one not in competition for prizes—the Japanese and European tree peonies of Professor A. P. Saunders, Secretary of the American Peony Society. These are the shrub peonies, growing two and one-half to three and one-half feet high and are difficult to grow. The roots are imported, but Professor Saunders is about to make an attempt to raise them from seed. He had beautiful specimens on exhibition and is said to have the largest collection in this country.

One of the Japanese blossoms was very large, white and single, with immense petals and yellow stamens. Another, also showing the stamens, was pink, the petals like shaded satin. The buds were small, like the little round ball buds of many of the other varieties of peonies, but cones of big loose petals.

POLO NOTES.

A polo tournament of national importance will begin tomorrow at Dayton, Ohio, for the Mid-western Circuit cups, which were in competition last year at the Thousand Island Club, Alexander Bay, when they were won by the Westmoreland, Penn., four. The Westmoreland team is entered this season, and others which will compete are the Miami Valley, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Penn., and Thousand Island Polo Club teams. A. G. Miles and Edgar Clausen, both New Yorkers, will play on the Thousand Island team.

The teams that reveal "class" enough to be regarded as formidable in the first national intercircuit cup team tournament, assigned this year by the Polo Association to the Philadelphia Country Club, in September, will be invited to participate in the Point Judith Polo Club series, so that the final selection of men and mounts may be made. The presence of the best teams of the eight interclub circuit tournaments on the Polo Association grounds at Point Judith for the senior, junior, and open championships and minor cups, is expected to make the Narragansett Pier tournament of unusual importance.

Weather and turf permitting, the regular practice games of the Squadron A Polo Club, scheduled for 5 P. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons, will be resumed today at Van Cortlandt Park.

At the Bryn Mawr Polo Club, on account of the wet days, a new draw has had to be made for the remaining games in the series for the Wootton Cup, the trophy given by G. W. Childs Drexel. Play for the Foxhunters Cup, the gift of Robert E. Strawbridge, with five teams entered, will also be run off this week if possible, to give a free field for the Devon, Penn., tournament from June 20 to 27.

RACING NOTES.

Owing to the increased interest in jumping races, it was announced on Saturday by A. McL. Earlocker, racing secretary of the Saratoga Association, that there would be a steeplechase on the program every day at the up-State meeting, which starts in August.

Ed. Dugan, the jockey, has signed a long-term contract with M. Lazareff of Moscow, Russia. He will sail next Wednesday. M. Lazareff has one of the most extensive stable in the Continent and breeds nearly all his own thoroughbreds. Dugan has ridden in Russia before.

Scotch Foursome on Oakland Links

W. V. Swords and Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer won a Scotch foursome which was concluded yesterday on the links of the Oakland Golf Club. They completed the round with a gross score of 90. A handicap allowance of 11 gave 79 net. There was a triple tie for second place among C. Van Burgen and Miss Smith, 101, 18—83; T. Taylor and Mrs. Ball, 99, 16—83, and Charles E. Finley and Mrs. G. E. Morrell, 101, 18—83.

Tie in Play Against Colonel Bogey.

Dr. Charles Merkel Niesley and Walter Clifford tied in a competition against bogey on the links of the Great Neck Golf Club yesterday, both being two down. Bogey for the course is 76, while the par for the 18 holes is 73.

Indians Sign College Battery.

URBANA, Ill., June 11.—The signing of Pitcher W. W. Gunkel and Captain Jack Bradley, catcher of the University of Illinois team, by the Cleveland American League Club was announced today. Bradley is said to be the best all-around player developed at Illinois since Jake Stahl, and Gunkel has a no-hit game to his credit this year. They will join the Indians at the close of the college year.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
New York's Greatest Hat Dep't

Panamas, $3.90
Worth $6.00
Genuine So. American

Beware of Imitations
Natty Pencil Curls
Many Other Styles

Sennits at $1.49 & $1.90
of selected braid, worth $2.00 to $3.00
Flat Double Brim, Saw or Plain Edge

Outing Hats and Caps, 50c

FROHMAN PLAYERS IN BRILLIANT SEASON

Maude Adams to be Seen in "A Kiss for Cinderella" at the Empire.

MARGARET ANGLIN BACK

New Comedy for Ethel Barrymore, and Booth Tarkington Has Written One for Otis Skinner.

An outline of the activities of the Charles Frohman Company for the coming theatrical season was issued yesterday from the offices of the company in the Empire Theatre Building. Upon the death of Charles Frohman it was decided to perpetuate his name by carrying out the plans he had made and continuing his work along the general lines he had followed throughout his long career. The prospectus for the new season discloses the names of most of his stars still under the Frohman management and the names of some of the best known of the dramatists whose works always reached the American stage under the late manager's direction.

One of the most interesting announcements is that Maude Adams will be seen at the Empire Christmas week in Sir James M. Barrie's new play, "A Kiss For Cinderella." This is not news to TIMES readers, for the fact had been mentioned previously in these columns. "A Kiss For Cinderella" is one of the highly successful current offerings in London, where Gerald du Maurier and Hilda Trevelyan are in its principal rôles. Miss Trevelyan, whose rôle Miss Adams will play, has been identified with many Barrie parts. Miss Adams will end her present season July 1 and will then rest till October, when she will resume her tour in "The Little Minister."

Margaret Anglin, who began her career as a star at the Empire, will return to the Frohman management in a comedy by William Somerset Maugham entitled "Caroline." The author, who has been serving in France in the medical corps of the British Army since the beginning of the war, is expected to come here to superintend personally the production of his comedy. He is at work on another play in which Blanche Bates will be presented in October. Miss Anglin's engagement will follow a brief return engagement of "Sybil" at the Empire. The musical play will return Aug. 28 with Julia Sanderson, Joseph Cawthorn, and Donald Brian in their original rôles.

A new comedy has been obtained for Ethel Barrymore. It has not been seen on any stage, and upon the success of its presentation here will depend its introduction in London and Paris. Otis Skinner is to have a new play written especially for him by Booth Tarkington. It is a comedy of American life as yet unnamed.

The Lyceum will begin its season early in August with a new comedy by H. M. Harwood entitled "Please Help Emily." This is a current London success which Selwyn & Co. obtained with the idea of presenting here with Gladys Cooper, the London favorite, in her original rôle. Those plans fell through, and then there was talk of putting Ina Claire in Miss Cooper's part, but when Miss Claire joined the new "Follies," Alf Hayman took the comedy from the Selwyns for Miss Murdock's use. Miss Murdock's engagement will be followed by that of Otis Skinner.

Shortly before Mr. Frohman sailed to his death on the Lusitania Cyril Maude made arrangements to appear at the Empire in "Grumpy," a compliment to the English actor since the stage of this playhouse was always reserved for Mr. Frohman's own stars. So, Mr. Maude will present there one of the new plays he has under consideration some time before the holidays.

William Gillette will continue his marathon farewell with an engagement of twenty weeks, six of which will be played in this city. A new play by an English author has been obtained to allow his regular farewell repertory to rest before being called into use again.

The Frohman company will make two productions in conjunction with David Belasco, one of which will be the revival of a former success, modernized by Mr. Belasco. Among the other new plays whose rights the company controls and for producing which plans have not yet been perfected are "Our Betters," by William Somerset Maugham; a serious drama by Henry Arthur Jones, "Remnant," a comedy by Dario Niccodemi and Michael Morton; plays by Hubert Henry Davies, Edward Sheldon, Augustus Thomas and Harry James Smith, and musical comedies by H. B. Smith and Victor Jacobi, and Rennold Wolf, Channing Pollock and Paul Rubens.

MISS CLARK'S NEW FILM.

She Is Two Runaway Brides on the Strand Screen.

Marguerite Clark, that small and beguiling actress for the screen who rivals Mary Pickford in popularity, accounted easily for the crowds which flocked to the Strand yesterday for the first showing of her latest picture, a mildly romantic photoplay which, for no apparent reason, is called "Silks and Satins." It tells a tale that might have been filched from the pages of a very old-fashioned novel. You see a modern maiden moved, by the story told in an old diary a secret drawer reveals to her, to obey only the dictates of her own heart in the selection of a husband. Its pages take her back to France in the eighteenth century when her forbear, the writer of the diary, indulged in a runaway marriage with a vengeance. Miss Clark, of course, plays both parts, so that you see her in the costumes of two centuries, see her all in bridal white and see her in the miniature soldier's uniform in which she escapes across the moonlit countryside. It is a pretty picture.

At the Rialto, it is W. S. Hart's week. This stern-faced movie actor is the arch-clergyman of the screen. His directors also have a weakness for setting him down before the rough background of pioneer life. So in "The Apostle of Vengeance" he is quite in his element, for he is a young divine called to the Kentucky mountains as the heir of a feud with an unavenged death still on its books. This minister dazes the clans by his gospel of pacifism, but as he knocks several men down and half kills another, he finds favor with his neighbors as well as with the gratified spectators. This pistolplay alternates between prayer services and gunplay, and has one fine cross-country fight in a pouring rain.

At the Broadway the star is Edna Goodrich in "The Making of Maddalena," and at the Academy of Music you may see Jose Collins in "A Woman's Honor." The further adventures of Mr. Chaplin will be revealed today.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The curtain of the New Amsterdam will rise on the new Ziegfeld "Follies" tonight sharply at 8:10 o'clock. This will be the tenth annual production of the revue in New York.

Hugo Reisenfeld has prepared a special score of incidental music for the showing of the film version of "Macbeth," with Sir Herbert Tree in the title role, and will conduct the orchestra that plays it when the picture is projected in the Gaiety Theatre today. There will be two showings of the film daily.

Theodore Kosloff and his company of Russian dancers have been retained for another week at the Palace. George White and Lucille Cavanagh in dances, with an Urban stage setting, will be another number on the Palace bill.

The Bald-Head Club of America, of which Congressman P. Davis Oakey of Hartford, Conn., is President, will send a representative to bid for seats for the premiere of the new Winter Garden show at the auction sale tomorrow noon.

The Fashion Show, which is a feature of the bill at the Strand this week, will be displayed three times daily—at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon and 7:45 and 9:45 o'clock at night. A description of the costume worn by each mannequin is thrown on the screen during the time she is on the stage.

Thomas H. Ince and A. H. Woods will leave this afternoon for Chicago to make arrangements for the showing of the feature film "Civilization" at the Grand Opera House late this month.

Emanuel Reicher will begin the second and last week of his engagement in "Das Konzert" at the Bandbox tonight.

MEET TO CELEBRATE MUSICAL PROSPERITY

Piano and Player Makers, Dealers, and Salesmen to Convene Here on Monday Next.

BUSINESS NEVER SO GOOD

Will Consider Formation of Musical Industries Chamber of Commerce.

Manufacturers of pianos, player-pianos, and kindred instruments, dealers and salesmen, are to gather here on Monday next for what the official program calls a "prosperity" convention. The designation adopted was due, it was explained yesterday, to unexampled prosperity in the piano and instrument trade at the present time, despite the uncertainty existing at the outbreak of the European war. Thus, while some markets were shut off by the war, new export fields were developed, which, taken in conjunction with greatly augmented sales at home resulting from heavy crops and war business, seemed to call for a fitting celebration in this city.

The convention, which really includes three separate conventions, will be held at the Hotel Astor, the organizations participating being the National Piano Manufacturers' Association, National Association of Piano Merchants, and the National Piano Travelers' Association. There also will be meetings of supply dealers and music publishers. The vanguard of visiting music makers will arrive here on Sunday in a special train from Chicago. By Monday most of the delegates from the eastern part of the country will have reached town. The Western delegation will be met at the Grand Central Station by a special committee of New York piano men, headed by George W. Gittins as Chairman.

As a preliminary to the serious work of the conventions, the visitors have been invited to attend the annual tournament of the Piano Trade Golf Association, to be held at the Oakland Golf Club, Bayside, L. I., on Monday. Plans for the meet are in the hands of O. J. De Moll, Secretary of the association. The tournament will be continued Tuesday and end on the evening of that day with a dinner at the clubhouse.

The business sessions of the conventions start on Wednesday. The National Piano Manufacturers' Association will hold sessions on Wednesday and Thursday. The National Association of Piano Merchants will hold its meetings on the same days, while the National Association of Piano Travelers convenes on Thursday afternoon. All three conventions will take place at the Hotel Astor. The meetings of the supply dealers and music publishers are scheduled for the two midweek days.

The most important matter to come before the three conventions will be the further and expected final consideration of the plan for the organization of a Music Industries Chamber of Commerce as proposed by Paul B. Klugh, and popularly known in the trade as the "Klugh plan." The scheme contemplates an organization to comprise all lines of activity in the musical trade, and, if put through, will represent many million dollars in invested American capital. The plan received full consideration at a meeting held here last February, attended by representatives from various trade bodies.

A committee, consisting of J. A. Coffin for the manufacturers' association, John G. Corley for the merchants, William J. Keeley for the travelers, James F. Bowers for the talking machine jobbers, Arthur L. Wessell for the supply trade, and Walter M. Bacon for the music publishers, was appointed last Winter to draft a constitution and by-laws for presentation at a meeting during convention week. The proposal will be submitted to the associations for final action, which its promoters believe will be favorable to the project.

From the social standpoint, the biggest event in connection with the conventions will be the annual banquet of the National Association of Piano Merchants, which will be held Wednesday evening, with Albert Behning, E. Paul Hamilton, and Percy S. Foster as a dinner committee. A telephone receiver will be placed before each diner, and the entire party will listen as one to messages of congratulation and felicitation and to the strains of music from the prominent Pacific Coast cities. The list of speakers will include Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., in command of the Department of the East; the Rev. E. Warren Giles, and others to be announced.

The Piano Travelers' Association at the conclusion of its annual meeting Thursday will have a beefsteak dinner, the principal speaker being Charles H. Sherrill, Grand Marshal of the recent Citizens' Preparedness Parade, and formerly United States Minister to Argentina. The wives of those attending the conventions will be taken for an automobile ride along the Hudson to Hastings, and a theatre party is scheduled for Thursday evening. The week's program will end with a sail up the Hudson on Friday to West Point, where a visit will be made to the United States Military Academy.

ENJOY PARK CONCERT.

Five Thousand Applaud Music by Franz Kaltenborn's Orchestra.

One of the series of concerts that will be given this Summer on the Mall in Central Park took place yesterday afternoon. It was the first of a series of six made possible by the generosity of Elkan Naumburg, a banker of 44 Wall Street, who donated funds for three such concerts last year. Park Commissioner Cabot Ward received a letter last week from R. A. Cowles, 99 John Street, offering to make a donation for two more concerts.

Frank Kaltenborn's orchestra of forty pieces played a program of popular and classical selections. Mr. Kaltenborn observed strict neutrality in choosing the numbers. The program began with "The Star-Spangled Banner" and ended with "America," and in between selections by Elgar, Weber, Beethoven, Nessler, Humperdinck, Rossini, Rubinstein, Herbert, Verdi, and Strauss were played.

The selection the crowd liked best, a crowd that numbered upward of 5,000 persons, in spite of the gray day, was the rendition of Nessler's "Farewell Song," from "The Trumpeter of Säckingen." There is a solo for the trumpet in the song, and after the orchestra had played the melody and those unfamiliar with the piece were beginning to wonder when the solo was coming, the strains from the orchestra sank to pianissimo, and from a distance floated the melody played by the trumpet. At the first notes one thought it was that instrument played with a mute in the bandstand, but in a moment it became evident that the musician had detached himself from the main body, and had taken up his position behind a clump of bushes on a little knoll about 200 yards to the northeast of the stand. Its source thus removed and unseen, the music gained an ethereal quality, a quality which the very murkiness of the day seemed to intensify. The audience applauded so heartily that the number was repeated. S. Finklestein was the soloist.

The next concert of the series by Mr. Kaltenborn and his orchestra will take place on Sunday afternoon, June 25, at 4 o'clock.

Firemen Smothered by Coal.

TRENTON, N. J., June 11.—James Farmer of 42 Bond Street, who for more than thirty-five years was employed as a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was smothered to death in a coal chute this afternoon. He was dead when his body was recovered. He is survived by a widow.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42d ST.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:10
10TH ANNIVERSARY PRODUCTION
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE SHOW SEE GALA PERFORMANCE
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
IN SUMMER DRESS

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way and 43d St. LAST 2 NIGHTS. Closes Tomorrow (West Point Night)
MITZI in "POM-POM"

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. STARTING TODAY
TWICE DAILY (INCLUDING SUNDAY) 2:30 & 8:30 P. M.
ORCHESTRA, 50c. 1st & 2d BALCONIES, 25c. BOXES AND LOGES, $2.
SIR HERBERT TREE IN MACBETH
"A better movie is the goal of such an offering."—Editorial, N. Y. Tribune.

THE FALL OF A NATION
LIBERTY WEST 42d ST.
Today 2:15—Tonight 8:15. THE DIXON-HERBERT GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
Daily Mats. 25-50-75c-$1.00. Evenings and Sat. Mat. 25c to $2.

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20
JOHN BARRYMORE IN JUSTICE
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE.

A Motion Picture Lesson in Preparedness. KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY JELLICOE'S GREAT FLEET.
HOW BRITAIN PREPARED
Lyceum Twice Daily (incl. Sun.) 2:15 & 8:15 Nights 25c to $1. Mats. 25 & 50c.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
The Cinderella Man

CRITERION B'WAY 44th ST. TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15
THOMAS H. INCE'S $1,000,000 SPECTACLE
CIVILIZATION
TRY TO GET IN—SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15 Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
The Boomerang

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Greatest Farce in Years. Breaks All Records for Fun.
FAIR AND WARMER
Prompt attention to out-of-town reservations by mail or wire.

GLOBE Theatre, B'way and 46th St. TWICE DAILY, 2 & 8 P. M.
BILLIE IN GLORIA'S ROMANCE. Chapters 1-2-3-4-5 & 6, 7.
BURKE A Motion Picture Novel by Mr. & Mrs. Rupert Hughes.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

ALLIED BAZAAR TODAY ARMENIAN DAY PREPAREDNESS DAY
Grand Central Palace, 1 to 11 P.M. Adm. 50c.
Afternoon and evening in the Tea Garden of CAFE DE PARIS—Mezzanine Floor.
Elsie Janis, Irving Berlin, Virginia Fox Brooks, Julian L'Estrange, Phyllis Neilson Terry, Iris Tree, Cathleen Nesbit, Austin Strong and others.
In Margaret Mayo's Ballyhoo Theatre Booth—Main Floor. No Extra Admission.
Marie Dressier and Ray Cox in Burlesque "Cleopatra." Phoebe Foster, Hazel Cox, Douglas Fairbanks, and many others. Scotch Pipers Band
SPECIAL—French official Verdun War Film, just released.
SPECIAL—French Government's official Verdun War Film, just released.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
TONIGHT AT 8:45
(B. F. B. BLIND FUND SECTION OF THE ALLIED BAZAAR)
Theatre de Verdure THIRD FLOOR
MAURICE & FLORENCE WALTON
MAURICE LA FARGE, MLLE. RENATA CHOLLET, MLLE. ASTRID YDEN, LILY LANGTRY, CRAIG CAMPBELL, ROMA HEMPSTEAD, and SON HOMME (WAR SKETCH) With EDGAR BECMAN, IRENE BORDONI, MME. DUFRESNAY, by courtesy of M. Lucien Bonheur, Theatre Francais, New York.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX
Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c.
Today—Charlie Chaplin in "The Fireman," & Jas. Morrison in "Redemption of Dave Darcy."
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Ev. at 8:15.
Charlie Chaplin in "The Fireman." ALL SEATS RESERVED
And Usual Big Vaudeville Show. 25c, 35c, 50c.

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LEONARD vs. DUNDEE
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The Musical Hit. MOLLY O'

STRAND B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30, 10 to 50c. MARGUERITE CLARK in SILKS & SATINS. CHARLIE CHAPLIN "The Fireman."

RIALTO B'way & 43d St. 15-25-50 WM. S. HART in a Triangle Picture, "The Apostle of Vengeance." Keystone comedy, Jeanne Maubourg, M. de Frere, Crisetta Goni, Soloists.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Pop. Prices
LEW KELLY in Hello New York

BANDBOX 57 St., nr. 3d Ave. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2:15.
Emanuel Reicher in "DAS KONZERT." Bahr's Greatest Comedy.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Dorothy Jardon, Theod. Kosloff & Vlasta Maslova, "Red Heads," with Jas. B. Carson, Ben Welch, others. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.

BROADWAY THEATRE, AT 41ST ST.
Edna Goodrich in "The Making of Maddalena." Charlie Chaplin "The Fireman."

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Queens of Bohemia Continued Success SAM KYRA TRIO

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Tom'w 2:30. Best Seats $1.
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CHARLES DARNTON in EVENING WORLD: "FUNNIEST SHOW IN TOWN"
STEP THIS WAY
LOUIS DE FOE, WORLD: "Has snap and ginger. Sets fast pace."

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VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
MARIE TEMPEST
A LADY'S NAME A comedy by Cyril Harcourt
Herald: "Miss Tempest was irresistible."

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Musical Success of the Season. KATINKA

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MUSICALE
AT THREE O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON
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1st Exclusive Uptown Showing TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
BESSIE BARRISCALE & A FINE ARTS in "The Sorrows of Love." COMEDY
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NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs. Mat. Today 10-15c. Evgs. 15-25-50c.

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29th Street & Broadway
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On the Italian Battle Front
Official War Pictures
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Price, 25c, 35c, 50c, $1.00

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Mr. David Lauber, who recently assumed the management of the Hotel Statler at Buffalo, was a guest of the HOTEL BELLECLAIRE a short time before.

While with us, he ate a Baked Apple for breakfast every morning, and at dinner he had Apple Pie for dessert. When he went to Buffalo he took with him the memory of these Belleclaire dishes. The first test he made of the service in his own Hotel was to order a Baked Apple for breakfast and Apple Pie for dinner. Apparently, neither dish came quite up to the Belleclaire standard, so he wrote us a letter as follows:

"Buffalo, June 1, 1916.

"Dear Mr. Blackman:

"In talking to our steward about your celebrated Baked Apples, he suggested that I write you and ask for your formula. Personally, I have always considered the Baked Apples served in your restaurant to be better in flavor and appearance than any I have ever seen elsewhere—and I am fond of Baked Apples.

"This is the only favor I am going to ask of you **now.** A little later, I probably will ask you to let me have the recipe for your wonderful Apple Pie.

"Very truly yours,
(Signed) "DAVID LAUBER."

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It also shows that the "other hotel" is on the job when it seeks to improve its own service.

All of us hotel men learn from one another. That is the reason hotel service everywhere is so much better than it ever was.

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The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle

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The Sort of Restaurant

in which one may dine and yet retain one's individuality, where one may enjoy the cabaret without becoming a part of it.

Each act a special feature—there are twenty—evenings seven to one.

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A DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT
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Weekdays 11:15 P. M. Sundays 8:00 P. M.

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ENTRANCES ON B'WAY OR 50TH ST. MOST UNIQUE DINING PLACE IN AMERICA
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THE FAMOUS SAMYA DORALDINA WITH HER HAWAIIANS
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Under an exclusive contract with Clifford C. Fisher.
DANCING AND DINING EVERY EVENING AT 10:30—SERVICE A LA CARTE

DELIGHTFULLY COOL! HAWAIIAN ROOM OPEN ALL SUMMER.
ELABORATE ENTERTAINMENT—WITH THE SENSATIONAL
THE ISLE OF MAUI BEAUTY FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA VERONICA IN MARVELOUS NATIVE DANCES
Clark's Royal Hawaiian Serenaders
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Finest Table d'Hote $1.00.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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B. C. Franck, Secretary.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1916.

MAGIC AND RITUAL AT CHICAGO.

Somehow we like to imagine the ghost of that fine old Federalist statesman and diplomatist, RUFUS KING, the last man in the United States Senate, which he left in 1825, to wear small clothes, condemned for his sins against "the levelling doctrines" of Mr. JEFFERSON, to visit the powwow of hullabaloo at Chicago last week. Would the old gentleman believe that his worst vaticinations had been realized, or would he simply flee in terror from what must seem to him a Congress of Madmen? But hardly from the plane of civilized man can the manifestations of a national convention be judged with sympathetic comprehension. A Malay of a rural tribe, hearing the talk about prosperity, charmed by the discord of harsh sounds, looking out on the rain-drowned city, would say at once: "This is big magic. This makes rain come. This gives great crops of rice." An agricultural ritual, perfectly familiar to him and to a thousand clans of barbarians and savages. An Australian blackfellow would grin with joy. "This one big corroboree." The music of the cerable rattles would remind him of the mystic "bullroarer" of his secret society celebrations. He would be homesick.

A sociologist in the galleries might close his eyes and think of Walpurgisnacht, New Year's Eve in New York, all the Apaches and all the undergraduates that ever were, pealing the banner cry of "yell," but sociology would err, which becomes not that unerring science. With necessarily something of habit and artificiality, these eccentric demonstrations are essentially natural; and at least the collegians and the New Year folks have the fault of youth. At Chicago the energumens of clamor were mostly no chickens. Reverend seigniors, many of them, they went conscientiously and joyously through the ritual. So many minutes of cheerless cheering, so much of lugubrious marching and waving of "standards," following "nominating speeches" usually of the "stock" variety. Perhaps "the organized cheering" and ballad singing, which make a modern baseball or football game one of the saddest of amusements, are a true cognate of the convention "demonstration." But "organized cheering" is ritual and magic. It is supposed to throw terror into the hearts of your adversaries and make those of your own side strong. Cannibalism is only a more intimate form of the same theory.

The use of the toy bear and the toy elephant by the convention clan seems a vague reminiscence of totemism. The whole national convention ceremonial takes us back to primitive culture, to the childhood of man. The child with his counting-out rhymes and the delegate with his rattle seem of an age. The difference is that the child makes the more dignified figure. The child believes or "makes believe." The savage believes implicitly. His magic, as has been said, is "early science." The capering, howling delegate practices a charm, a "medicine," whose impotence he knows.

An exception should be made in the case of the Progressives. They are sincerely exuberant. They have a fervor and an ardor, a yearning to make the air vibrate, a nympholeptic passion that ranges them somewhere between the Corybants and the neurotic jumpers at a backwoods camp-meeting of a hundred years ago. Their politics is a religion. They have a prophet whom their zeal bothers not a little. But they are excusable. Like the Populists, like the straitest sect of Bryanites, they are not a party, but a cult. It is curious to see how political enthusiasm, obsession, has its unvarying symptoms and results, even to the inversion of language. Just as WEBSTER DAVIS, sometime Mayor of Kansas City, his tongue mastered by his surging heart, glorified in a Democratic National Convention "the Hon. WILLIAM J. BRENNINGS," so GUNBY of Florida, standing on his head, so to speak, in a world revolving rapidly upside down, compared his Progressive chieftain to "TALL of Sarsus." The opponents play hide and seek and change-your-partner. The intellectuals faint. Convention ecstasy supervenes. A deep emotion underlies the ritual. "We want TEDDY" is a real hymn, however ludicrously infantine it sounds.

The Republican "nominating speech" oratory was mostly ritual. Take out the dignified speeches of Governor WHITMAN and Senator LODGE, and most of the rest reads as though it was inspired by "Martin Chuzzlewit." Hear Iowa name her child:

> By the unanimous mandate of the 300,000 enthusiastic and militant Republicans of Iowa, I present him to your friendly favor, born in Pennsylvania, educated in Illinois, married in Michigan, resident in Iowa, citizen and Senator of the United States, ALBERT B. CUMMINS.

Take boat, if you dare, on the raging main whereon Wisconsin embarks the solemnest of mortal men:

> America spurns the counsel that bids her fling away achievement and seeks like some vainglorious Hercules to rear a foundling from the spawn of that same monster whose icy and compulsive coil even now breaks the back and crushes out the heart and hope of all our kin across the sea. She calls Wisconsin's pilot, who will not bid farewell to all her ancient landmarks, set her prow upon a chartless course without a compass and place the tiller forever in suspicion's hands.

The passenger fears seasickness and stays on the pier. The ritual "eloquence" is worthy of the rest of the corroboree-convention. Of such stuff, vain noise, time and wind wasted, are our national conventions made. It is all very well to say that these gambols and shrieks beguile the time, while the work of the convention is done in committee and secret confab. Surely a "world Power," a nation of a hundred millions, a nation a hundred and twenty-seven years old, should be ashamed to make the naming of its candidates for President and Vice President a public exhibition of childish howl and frolic, a house of foolishness, a feast of misrule, a tabernacle of humbug. The phrase "mock convention" is absurd. The national convention itself is a mockery. It needs to be reformed quite as much as that poor bauble, the Presidential primary.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

The choice of the Republican Party of Justice HUGHES as its candidate for the Presidency leaves a vacancy on the bench of the United States Supreme Court. President WILSON could do a gracious act and perform a high service to his country by appointing Mr. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT to fill that vacancy. It may be said that as the eight remaining Justices are evenly divided as to political affiliations, with four Republicans and four Democrats, the President will feel impelled to appoint a Democrat and thus give his party a majority on the bench. But political majorities count for nothing in the nation's highest court.

A great many American citizens, all who cherish our traditions sincerely and are jealous of the dignity of our institutions, regret exceedingly that precedent should have been violated and the Supreme Court invaded to obtain a political candidate. President WILSON at this juncture could not more effectively express the national idea that the Supreme Court is, and always must be, out of politics, than by making an appointment of a Justice without the slightest regard for politics and in defiance of all political considerations. The appointment of Mr. TAFT would serve that purpose and it would place upon the bench a jurist qualified for the duties of that high office by ripe experience, wisdom and good judgment.

THE CITY'S "BOOM."

For May the Interborough reports an increase of passengers carried by over five millions, or nearly 10 per cent. That is the eighth successive month of maximum records. For May the subway averaged two and one-half times its calculated capacity, and the increase for the incomplete fiscal year is already nearly five times the population of the greater city. The record of the other half of the dual subway system is similar. May showed for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines one of the greatest increases for the last half dozen years, or also nearly 10 per cent. The system will earn this current year nearly $1,600,000 new revenue.

Glowing as these accomplishments are, they leave untouched the question when the dual subway will earn a profit on its cost. All that is sure is that the construction accounts must be closed some time and the city never will stop growing. There are other elements than traffic in the problem. For May Brooklyn and Queens each reports a gain of nearly $700,000 in new construction, indicating a yearly rate of growth which will be notable, and nearly all traceable to the dual subway. To some extent this growth in those boroughs is at the expense of the Bronx, which now competes with them on nearly equal transit terms. Manhattan shows new construction greater by $3,100,000. The dual subway is building up the outer boroughs without reducing the growth of Manhattan. Any estimate of the dual subway's merits must include both these elements. Any gain of traffic profit will be "velvet." The city might easily be a gainer on the entire expenditure even with a traffic loss.

There remains to be reckoned the comfort of the nickel payers, whose health and happiness are a leading consideration to the city. The dual subway ranks with the greatest successes of "social service," and will do so irrespective of financial results. Critics of the dual subway have shown how millions have been wasted and how millions might have been made, but none of them ventures to compare the possibilities of their plans with the accomplishments of the realized plan, now within a few months of showing the fruit of which as yet only the blossom is visible.

OUR HARD-WORKING CONSULS.

The increase of nearly $1,500,000 in the Diplomatic and Consular bill passed by the House on Wednesday directs public attention to the severe burdens that have been placed, since the European war began, on a large number of American citizens abroad whose great services to their country are generally overlooked. We take note of the doings of our Ministers and Ambassadors in the belligerent countries and know, in a general way, that they are all caring for the interests of other nations than their own. But we give no heed to the multitude of consular officers of whom we hear infrequently. The high lights of contemporary history rarely fall upon them. Yet they have been working nobly to promote commercial interests, as well as they may, and to relieve affliction in a patient, self-sacrificing way. They suffer hardships which the war has put upon all who are compelled to dwell in the afflicted countries. Their heroism may be inglorious, but it is real.

The increased appropriations include a large sum as "post allowance for the consular service." This is not to be regarded as extra remuneration for extra work. It does no more than meet the requirements of the greatly increased cost of living and the maintenance of the consular offices under the extraordinary conditions. The bill cannot be reasonably assailed as extravagant in the circumstances.

Heavy burdens have been placed upon the seven American Consuls in Austria-Hungary, the three in Belgium, and the fifteen in France, including the four Vice Consuls whose services are needed in Paris. We have twenty-four Consuls in Germany, three in Greece, eleven in Italy, and eleven in Turkey, and they have had their hands full. There are fourteen United States Consuls in China, whose tasks, always onerous, have been heavier of late. We have a small army of Consuls in Great Britain and its colonies, and it is needless to say they have been kept busy. The willingness of Congress to recognize their services in a fairly substantial way is wholly commendable.

BANKING OPINION IN GERMANY.

The annual report of the great Deutsche Bank of Berlin contains a long discussion of Germany's war condition, wherein emotion, political argument, and finance are so entangled as to produce an effect of utter confusion. It is, perhaps, a mistake to expect that German bankers could think apart, and, therefore, think straighter than people around them. There is a reference to "the "dark plans of our enemies, who "mean to starve the German people, "men, women, and children." But, as an afterthought, it is declared that "our enemies have bestowed on "us an unintended blessing by con"fining our exports to such narrow "limits."

The excursion into war politics is curiously interesting, oblique, and blind-ended. Proof of Germany's peaceful intentions toward the world was the fact that she became "en"tangled in this most criminal con"flict without any positive aim of "war." In contrast, it is said, her enemies well knew what they were after and announced it loudly. They were after "German territory east "and west, the destruction of our "empire and our world trade." Then follows the assertion that "only the "deepening perception of these plans "of her opponents is leading Germany "in the course of the struggle toward "positive aims." There it stops.

One would think that when the discussion touched gold reserves, the state of the mark and related subjects, thought would clarify. But there it is just as bad. "If," says the Deutsche Bank, "in spite of the "sound condition of our credit sys"tem, and in spite of the gold cover "for German bank notes having re"mained normal, our currency—like "that of all our opponents—could not "maintain itself on the gold point, it "is only the natural consequence of "our being cut off from the world." That is to say, Germany, like her opponents, has been unable to maintain her currency on the gold point because Germany alone, unlike her opponents, has been cut off from the world. It is to say, also, that being cut off from the world, so that you are unable to buy, accounts for the depreciation in the exchange value of your currency. But "meanwhile," the bank goes on to say, "this depreciation of the value of "marks has been conducive to thrift, "which much more than anything "else is enabling Germany to hold "out economically. We have learned "to eat less, to require less, to refrain "from carrying our money abroad, "and have developed a better hus"bandry in general." Therefore the depreciation of the mark, like the isolation which is erroneously believed to be the cause of it, is an unintended blessing.

Fortunately for the future of German finance and the rehabilitation of the mark, German financiers think more than they write or write more than they think, or both. The truth is that the value of the mark in exchange, the state of savings bank deposits, the money solvency of Germany, are matters of little relevancy during the war. The question now is whether Germany, in her state of unexpected inflation, can out of her own resources feed herself and equip her armies. That loan after loan succeeds, that people keep up their bank accounts, and that a certain ratio of gold to paper is maintained in the imperial currency—none of that matters. Money with which to buy the necessaries of life is worthless if the necessaries themselves can be neither produced nor procured outside. Germany might be money prosperous and hungry at the same time. The balance sheet of the Deutsche Bank has very little bearing on the outcome of the war. It is the other way around. The outcome of the war will determine all other things.

Rear Admiral BRADLEY A. FISKE, than whom the United States Navy possesses no more zealous or capable officer, will be retired for age tomorrow, the sixty-second anniversary of his birth. He is still young enough in years for active work of the most important kind. In spirit, in mental alertness, age has not touched him. None of our naval officers has a clearer comprehension of modern naval needs. Yet the provision for the retirement of naval officers is not to be condemned in this particular case, as it works generally for the good of the navy, and in retirement Admiral FISKE can still be of great service to his country. His services as a navigator and his purely military services have been noteworthy, and he is known all over the world as an inventor of many devices of great value. The number of his inventions now in use in our own navy and others is fifty-one, and of these the stadimeter, the naval electric semaphore, and the turret range finder are the best known.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Correcting a False Impression.

Another illustration of the danger that lies in accepting as a man's opinions the reports of others as to what he has said was given in the letter of THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE, denying that he has declared or thinks all criminals can be turned into good citizens. Mr. OSBORNE has been quoted many times in many newspapers as having made in public speeches and private interviews statements to the effect that any of the men in prison, if properly treated and trusted, would cease to be enemies of society and return to the paths of honest industry if they had ever been there or enter them for the first time if they had not. Hence arose the impression that there was, as stated in this column recently, one fallacy in Mr. OSBORNE'S theories—the fallacy that constitutional inferiority, as well as the effects of bad environment and evil training, can be remedied.

The fallacy, he wrote, was ours, because he admits that there are some criminals who cannot be reformed. What he does believe is that nobody can point out with certainty the hopeless minority in any group of criminals until after every one of them has been fairly tested in an institution where the methods and principles of the new penology are followed and accepted. In other words, Mr. OSBORNE would replace the old prisons where no man had a chance to develop his better possibilities with prisons in which all have that opportunity.

The position thus defined is perfectly sound and frankly recognizes the facts as they are. There remains excuse for intelligent disagreement, or rather for intelligent discussion, with Mr. OSBORNE, only the question as to the relative number of reformables and unreformables in the criminal class. His expectations on that point are higher than those of some other observers. There is something more than a possibility that he gives insufficient weight to the inference to be drawn from the fact that a man's early environment was bad and his early training evil. Whenever such is the case it tells more than a little about his parents and ancestors further removed. It raises against them the suspicion of social incompetency and against him of constitutional inferiority, and so justifies the fear that not a small minority, but a considerable majority, of all criminals are irremediably subnormal.

Old Stories About a New Man.

Even the amateur student of what Professor SUMNER called "folkways" cannot have failed to notice, with an interest at once amused and sympathetic, the familiar phenomenon disclosed in the case of A. A. BRUSSILOFF, the brilliant star newly risen so fast and high in the military firmament of Russia.

Of his real biography hardly anything has yet been told, but around him already are clustering the old, old stories illustrating iron nerve, miraculous competency, stern indifference to the ordinary joys and comforts of life, closeness of lip, and compelling power of eye—the stories that have marked, in tradition, all the men of the class to which he is supposed to belong.

The hasty and unthinking will deduce from the oldness of these stories the conviction that they are merely transferred, ready-made, from books, and fastened, as many times before, on the latest hero. The inference may be false and the stories true in spite of their obvious antiquity. If this A. A. BRUSSILOFF, this mysterious emergence from the mists that wrap all things Russian, is the military genius his few but colossal achievements indicate, he is and must be one of the men of whom such tales as these are accurately descriptive. The tales are of a type because he is typical, and they may all be true of him in just the way and just the sense that they were true of KITCHENER, of GRANT, of NAPOLEON and WELLINGTON—of CAESAR and ALEXANDER. Their myth characteristics and peculiarities do not impugn their veracity, but tend rather to confirm it, for, to have done what he has, he must be of precisely the sort to produce such anecdotes as these.

Possibly enough some of the incidents described never happened, but it is inevitable that many of them did. All of them might have done so, and if history goes no further astray than that it is lucky indeed.

Old Friends with New Charms.

Whoever went to last week's peony show had a chance not only to get among some people who weren't talking politics—a welcome relief from wearisome monotony!—but was agreeably amazed, if unacquaint with the possibilities of modern horticulture, to see what can be done with a flower for which "nature" has done little.

The peonies of the old gardens—the "pinies," of rustic nomenclature—were, and still are, rather dull, uncompanionable plants, with blossoms in poor and coarse imitation of roses, characterless, as all "double" flowers almost necessarily are, and with no real merit except that they would grow anywhere for anybody, and go on doing it year after year no matter how much neglected.

The new peonies are different. Some of them are beautiful and some are merely gorgeous, but the colors of them all have been purified and clarified, and while too many of them are still "double," enough are "single" to prove the better taste now happily prevalent in the gardening world. Doubling is always monstrosity and the degeneration of essential parts. It has perhaps become permissible in roses, but even they are better in the simpler form.

The finest peonies, like the finest irises, come from Japan, and both are at their best when "single." Whether the peonies that die down to the ground and a little lower every Winter, or those that have woody stems and grow as bushes, increasing in size year by year, are the better, is a matter of taste. They are both good, and one doesn't need to be a peony specialist to appreciate them.

JAPANESE BORN HERE.

An Imperial Ordinance Which Will Cure Their Dual Nationality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Japanese born within the territory of the United States are American citizens, as guaranteed in the Constitution, and they will no longer retain their subjection to the Japanese Empire, the country of their parents, as soon as an imperial ordinance is issued sanctioning the amendment to the existing Act of Nationality which was recently passed by the Diet. This piece of legislation is regarded as one of Japan's initiative measures to help solve the Japanese problem in this country. The new amendment will eliminate the complexities arising out of the fact that heretofore American-born Japanese have had the so-called dual nationality. Hereafter, however, a Japanese-American will become an American citizen, pure and simple, with no hypen—so far as his legal status is concerned—under the amended act of nationality.

While the exact wording of the new law must be awaited until next mail, the amended form is something as follows in its spirit:

(1) Those who were born in a foreign country and, acquiring the nationality of the country thereof, intend permanently to reside therein may expatriate the nationality of Japan by the permission of the Minister of the Interior of the home Government.

(2) In case when a Japanese who is under 15 years of age desires to expatriate the nationality of Japan, the procedure may be carried through a legal representative of the said person.

(3) In case when a Japanese who has expatriated the nationality of Japan before 15 years of age desires to repatriate, the said person may obtain the permission from the Minister of the Interior through the same procedure.

The first clause of the amendment is the most important one to be noted. Under the old act no Japanese subject could expatriate the nationality of Japan except when he comes naturalized in a foreign country, or when, in case of a female subject, she marries a foreigner. This law, of course, applied to those born of Japanese parents in the United States and anywhere else. So in America they were American citizens; in Canada, Canadian subjects; in Brazil, Brazilian citizens; at the same time all being subjects of the Japanese Empire and thus retaining a double nationality. But this national duality will be done away with by the newly amended law. Japanese born in the United States are now left to their own discretion in the matter of choosing either one of their nationalities.

This amendment has been a long-desired legislation of the Japanese in this country. They have been seeking something of the kind which will enable them to fix definitely the legal status of their sons and daughters who are heirs and heiresses to the privileges of American citizenship as guaranteed by the Constitution, without being hampered by the division of allegiance and fidelity to the land of their choice. Their efforts have born the fruit.

At this juncture I am reminded of the new citizenship law of Germany, which Mr. Roosevelt severely denounced in the Metropolitan Magazine for August last year. Germany passed, in July, 1913, a law by which she provides for her citizens, who become naturalized in the United States and elsewhere, the means of also retaining their German citizenship, so that these men would preserve a double citizenship or a dual nationality. Of course there is a difference between Japan's amendment to her Act of Nationality and Germany's new citizenship law, in that the former is concerned with those born in a foreign country, while the latter with those who become naturalized. But, is not a difference of spirit underlying these two pieces of legislation palpable also? You will discern in the German law something like a seed of the Pan-German policy.

KENJI OGOMORI.

New York, June 6, 1916.

Life in the Russian Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

William Warfield, special attache of the United States Embassy, is perfectly right in his statement about Russia and Russian soldiers when he says that it is a well-known fact that they throw away their rifles and give themselves up as prisoners when it comes to a real fight. Mr. Dalinda says: "It is evident that Mr. Warfield has seen Russia from some wrong direction." He clearly admits, then, that there are several directions from which Russia may be seen. Any Russian soldier will tell you what it is to serve in the army. It would be no exaggeration to say that the conditions and life of a Russian soldier are the worst among civilized nations. When Russia treats her soldiers and people as people, then her army will have no equal in the world. Now it represents only numbers, and not a nation with a fighting spirit and patriotism.

LOUIS LUPENBURG.

New York, June 10, 1916.

THE HONEST PACIFIST.

I will not fight! Far from me desire
To harm another! In my peacefulness
I will hold close to things that grace and bless.
Not for my hand to light war's horrid fire!
To Peace, and Peace alone, my soul and heart aspire!
"But should war come," you say, "should vicious foe
Arise untaunted and attack our shore,
What would you do? Where would you stay or go?
Who would protect you and your little store
From warfare's vengeance, its destruction dire?"
Ah, me! So peaceful am I that I hold my life
Worth more than others! I would let you, friend,
Provide protection, shield me from the strife.
I'd hide behind you—coward to the end!

LURANA SHELDON.

MR. JOHNSON'S DEMOCRATS.

Why Mr. Spencer Objected to Their Appointment to Fire Department.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a letter to you of Joseph Johnson, candidate for Postmaster in this city, in which he discusses certain animadversions against his administration of the New York Fire Department, stated by him to have been made by me in an address before the City Club. The fact is not particularly important, but I have made no address before the City Club about Mr. Johnson or his administration. I did, however, sign, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, its annual report, which contains the utterances which have displeased Mr. Johnson. The statements were not mine alone, but have as well the support of the members of that committee. The animadversions were not against his administration of the Fire Department other than that involved in his prostitution to political uses of the Fire Prevention Bureau. As Mr. Johnson in his letter challenges them and makes some other remarks which need correction, I trust I may be allowed the favor of a reply.

The Fire Prevention Bureau was first established by law under Mr. Johnson's administration to prevent the recurrence of such a catastrophe as the Triangle waist factory fire. He had a superior opportunity to organize it as a bureau of the first rank in efficiency. The means which he took to this end were to use the new places as rewards for political service, in violation of the law, which prohibits appointments of that character. He appointed 80 Inspectors—on the value of whose work the entire success of the bureau rested—of whom 73 were enrolled as Democrats, 4 as Republicans, 1 as a member of the Independence League, and the enrollment of 11 could not be found. They were evenly distributed among the Assembly districts of the city, except in Queens. The records of the Board of Elections showed that fifty-one of them were active political workers as members of district committees, delegates to conventions, and candidates for office. Each of the four Republicans was from a district represented by an Alderman who was a member of an Aldermanic committee upon which Mr. Johnson's department was dependent for additional appropriations and supplies. Not only were the appointments patently political, but the appointees were unusually lacking in merit and fitness, which the Constitution of this State requires.

The appointments were provisional, pending the establishment of a competitive list. Notwithstanding the fact that temporary appointees, by reason of experience derived from their holding the places, have a great advantage in a competitive examination, only five of the eighty-nine appeared upon the competitive list established as the result of an examination for the positions and became eligible to permanent appointment. This fact is in itself a sufficient showing of inefficiency—with which Mr. Johnson says he has never heard that they were charged—but we have only to turn to the testimony before the State Factory Investigating Commission of Mr. Hammitt, who in 1914 became Chief of the bureau, to have more precise proof. Mr. Hammitt told the commission that 3,500 of the reports of these Inspectors were tied up in bundles and dropped in the cellar of the bureau and not made any use of whatever, because of the inefficiency of the inspections. He added that the reports of those Inspectors selected from the civil service lists are "tremendously more efficient than" of those appointed without competition.

In his letter to you Mr. Johnson says that the whole charge made by civil service reformers was that all his appointees were Democrats, and that we argue, in effect, that efficiency and decency are Republican, and that there is no yeast to make the public service rise save Republican yeast. This, he says, is the dogma of hypocrisy, of which sin he suspects me. It happens, however, that I am myself enrolled as a Democrat, and as such I still have left, in spite of Mr. Johnson's record, some faith in the efficiency and decency of Democrats. We have never yet found fault with an appointing officer for appointing a Democrat to office, but we have, unfortunately, frequently had occasion to denounce appointments both of Republicans and Democrats made in violation of law on the basis of political affiliations.

Mr. Johnson says, further, that in the Fire Department promotion and appointment were made in every single instance without the interference of any outside influence whatsoever, and that he started a new era, memorable in our civic history. It is to be hoped that he will not have the opportunity to start any more such eras in the Post Office or elsewhere.

NELSON S. SPENCER.

New York, June 6, 1916.

A Veteran's Bread and Butter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As Memorial Days pass and the number of veterans grows less, many feel that we have done fitting honor to the nation's brave defenders by this one day of honor. But should our duty stop here? As I have watched these sweet, old, tired faces, bowing and waving in the parades, there are some who are worried as to where the next meal is to come from. At the nation's call they made the sacrifice of everything. Their patriotism, their devotion, their love for America has been tested. Think of their children, their widows, their homes, and their lives. The memory of these things, like the precious alabaster box of ointment of Biblical days, should fill all of America. But are we doing our duty? I would have you contrast the pensions paid to some men in other walks of public life, many of them able-bodied men, with less labor and fewer hardships, with the munificent sum of $8 or $8.50 per week paid to our veterans.

In the midst of this great preparedness movement for the nation's welfare it will not hurt us to pause a while to look back over the road by which America has come to this greatness. In preparing for the tomorrow we must not forget that we have a duty to perform today. A little more appreciation of duties well done in the past will give a greater incentive and enthusiasm to our preparedness movement of today. Truly, it is a small company, growing smaller each year. While we have time and wealth, let us give and do it in that broad and generous spirit of America in order that their material needs can be supplied, feeling that every service we can render is small in the face of the fact that "every veteran was willing to give his life for his country." As one American, I feel that we are not doing enough; that we could do more.

JAMES E. WATERS.

Little Neck, L. I., June 4, 1916.

To Regulate Wiretapping.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there not a practical way to permit the police to use wiretapping in the detection of crime and still protect the reputable citizen from the curse of a spy system? I venture to believe that by a little adaptation of the general laws of search to this particular case both sides to the present controversy may be fully satisfied. The real danger of the present system of telephone spying lies not so much in the fact that somebody gets the chance to overhear a few stray conversations (after all, really important things are seldom said over the wire) as in the fact that the man spied upon is, and stays, entirely ignorant of what has been done to him. Why not permit the police a free use of the present wiretapping privilege, on condition that for each case a special warrant be issued by a magistrate, and that the warrant be made returnable within a reasonable time? If wiretapping be used for a legitimate purpose, there can be no objection to such a procedure. The police will either have to show that the man whose telephone has been tapped is a criminal or will prove to the satisfaction of the court that an honest mistake has been committed. The person whose rights have been invaded will know of this fact and will have full liberty to seek proper redress just as in the case of a search or arrest. On the other hand, this would entirely eliminate all listening-in for spite, for political purposes, &c. It is important to remember in this connection that, as has been shown at the Sulzer trial, even the telephone of the Governor of the sovereign State of New York has not been free from interference.

WILLIAM B. DILLON.

New York, June 6, 1916.

PSYCHIC ROOTS OF THE DRINK EVIL.

The Problem Is to Discover in the First Place Why People Take Refuge in Alcohol—A Research Project.

By T. D. CROTHERS, M. D.

Hartford, Conn., June 7, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are in this country at least 2,000,000 persons who use alcohol in moderation or to excess. This number includes the most active, progressive, capable men and women; persons who are doing the world's work in all circles of life. Yet at intervals they suffer from an uncontrollable desire for alcohol, which is gratified without regard to circumstances or conditions.

In this large army are persons who drink regularly. They are the so-called moderate drinkers, and are found in every business circle; in banks and factories, at the bedside of the sick and dying, in the pulpit, presiding over courts and pleading cases of law, holding responsible positions, respected for their ability and reputation. Each one of these persons has some reason and theory by which he justifies his use of alcohol, but all are more or less conscious of a possible danger, which is intensified by observation of others in their circle who lose control of themselves and become incapacitated.

Public opinion is rapidly recognizing the fact that any use of alcohol is more or less dangerous, and is always more or less destructive to the efficiency and longevity of the drinker. Capital is becoming alarmed at the peril which moderate drinkers have brought to their interests, and regard with suspicion responsible persons who are not abstainers. Every year the call for total abstainers is becoming more imperative. Even moderate or excessive drinkers demand total abstinence of their employes, regardless of their own personal habits.

Thus, every year the belief grows that safety of life, property, and public interests depends upon men who are total abstainers. Efforts of reform societies, churches, and organizations to combat the drink evil, while very helpful in many ways, do not reach the moderate drinkers. Signing the pledge, joining a reform society or church carries with it a certain reflection of weakness which the moderate drinker hesitates to acknowledge.

There is a certain number of business and professional men who drink to excess at intervals, and who, when the drink storm is over, very keenly recognize the danger and are full of the most ardent desires and anxious longings for means to build up against future relapses, and for some sort of help that can be made practical for this purpose.

To meet this want it is proposed to establish here a research hospital. It will offer scientific examination, counsel, and advice. It will undertake to show what physical and psychological measures can be used to overcome the drink impulse and prevent its recurrence. This is practically a work for the distinct purpose of giving relief and helping persons in the first stage of the drink disease, before it has reached chronic stages.

Conditions demand a scientific effort to study the subject on a higher plane and suggest causes and measures, prevention and cure. Nearly all the efforts up to the present time fail to reach this class of moderate and occasional drinkers, largely because the persons themselves believe they have the power of control to stop at any time without the assistance of others.

All the new facts of science show that this is delusive, and such persons rarely put it in active practice, but literally become more and more enfeebled and incapable from the use of spirits. After a time the moderate drinker in a responsible position recognizes a growing suspicion by others that he has less vigor and ability than formerly. Then comes the question, Why not become a total abstainer and rise above this suspicion? How he can do this without loss of pride and position is not clear. He may stop drinking and believe that he will never go back to it again, yet after a time he relapses, and after a few efforts of this kind he gives up the idea as useless. Something more than his mere will is required.

A research hospital comes in here to give the first aid and the first assistance in this particular work. It will provide experts to make careful examinations and study the conditions which favor the continuance of the use of alcohol, and point out how they can be removed. Such a hospital would concern itself with physiological and psychological causes that are at the bottom of the drink evil, and seek to answer the question why men drink, which up to the present time is a matter of theory and opinion. The drinking man wants to recover, but how can he unless he knows the causes that keep him where he is? Such a hospital would be a clearing house where men could go for counsel and advice, not for drugs or emotional appeals. This follows the great doctrine of prevention that is becoming so popular in the world today and in such a place causes can be determined which were unknown before, and methods of relief suggested.

In every community there are persons who consciously and unconsciously recognize the dangers from the use of alcohol, and hope in some future time they can abstain, or attain a degree of vigor that will permit them to overcome this difficulty, but how to do it, where to go for the counsel and advice, is unknown. There are innumerable parents and teachers who would like wisely to advise their children and pupils of the special personal dangers to which they are exposed, and how to avoid them, but this cannot be done by theories or perfunctory teachings. It must come from an actual scientific study of the person and his condition. This is the door of escape.

T. D. CROTHERS, M. D.

ROMAIN ROLLAND'S IDEAS

Not Representative of Intellectual French Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Romain Rolland, the author of "Jean-Christophe," has published under the title of "Au dessus de la Melee," ("Above the Conflict,") a selection of articles written since the beginning of the war. Some of the ideas he expresses seem to be quite at variance with the general trend of French opinion. For instance, without wishing to discuss here the merits or demerits of the French cause, there is one point at least on which all the French worthy of the name agree: France never wished for war; war has been forced upon her by Germany, who willed it, as Maximilian Harden has so frankly said. But Romain Rolland is very much in doubt as to the respective share of responsibility incumbent upon each one of the various belligerents. That attitude, most natural in a German, strikes as extremely peculiar in a Frenchman. A number of other points could be raised, but I leave that task to more competent critics.

In certain circles the opinion has crystallized that Romain Rolland's ideas were the ideas of intellectual France. If you attempt to controvert that fact you are vehemently accused of being a reactionary, a militarist, a jingo, &c. Now, my work in the School of Journalism of Columbia University involves a great deal of reading of newspapers of every shade of opinion, and I have acquired in this way the absolute proof that Romain Rolland's views are not the views of the French intellectuals of today. As a matter of fact, it is not so much the militarists, the reactionaries, and the jingoes who have taken Rolland to task on account of his utterances—they have rather ignored him—but the liberals, the radicals, the socialists, the free-thinkers, who have been most scathing in their denunciations.

It is impossible to give here any quotations, but let us mention the articles by Professor Aulard in Le Matin, Oct. 23, 1914; L'Information, Jan. 16, 1915; Professor Seailles in La Guerre Sociale, Jan. 9, 1915; Charles Albert, in La Bataille Syndicaliste, Aug. 31, 1915, and Feb. 16, 1916; Th. Ruyssen, in Le Bonnet Rouge, Dec. 11, 13, and 14, 1915; Mme. Jane Misme, in the feminist organ, La Francaise, Dec. 11, 1915, &c., for those who may wish to be enlightened as to the sentiments of radical and intellectual France toward Rolland.

Moreover, a book has been published by Paul Hyacinthe Loyson, "Etes-vous neutres devant le Crime?" ("Are You Neutral in Presence of the Crime?") which is considered an authoritative answer to Romain Rolland. A son of Father Loyson, who abandoned the Roman Church to become a free-thinker, Paul H. Loyson soon took the lead of the neo-radical movement in France. A socialist, a pacifist, the founder of the paper Les Droits de l'Homme, an admirer and friend of Germany—before the war—one of the founders and the first Secretary General of the Franco-German Committee "Pour se mieux connaitre," (To understand each other better,) he can hardly be accused of being a narrow-minded reactionary, and, nevertheless, no more than Aulard, the eulogist of the Revolution, and no more than Seailles, the Sorbonne Professor of ultra-socialistic tendencies, does he admire Rolland's attitude.

It is not my intention to discuss or criticise "Au dessus de la Melee." Rolland's theories may appeal to some and be distasteful to others, but they are not accepted by the majority of French intellectuals, and they have been emphatically repudiated by men who are universally recognized as representatives of that section of French opinion—to which, by the way, I do not belong, although I count among its members some dear friends and respected adversaries.

PIERRE DE BACOURT.

Columbia University, June 5, 1916.

City Dogs Refined.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The family dog of today in this city is a very different creature from the stray, unkempt, and uncared-for dog of only a few years ago. The refining influences of association with the home circle, regular meals and drink, combing and brushing, and a comfortable place to sleep, have entirely changed the nature of the dog. I love animals, dogs especially, and yet because all other people do not wax so enthusiastic as I, I do not go so far as to say they ought to be muzzled instead of the dogs; but rather argue with them and secure their consent to be satisfied with the dog and with me, when I keep him on a leash, but leave off the muzzle.

WILLIAM B. DILLON.

New York, June 6, 1916.

ENTERPRISE IN YUCATAN.

How One Part of Mexico Is Trying to Better Conditions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In spite of the conditions existing in other parts of Mexico, the State of Yucatan evidently is endeavoring to work out its own salvation by the organization of the "Ateneo Penin

TINSDALE ENJOINS CALVARY DEACONS

Church Wants to Try Lawyer for Letter Inviting Them to Court.

TO HEAR DIVORCE CASES

Court Has Rebuked Him and He Has Apologized for Letter, but Not to Church Authorities.

The charges laid before the Committee of Deacons of the Calvary Baptist Church against Edmund J. Tinsdale, the lawyer, will not be heard until the Supreme Court consents, because Mr. Tinsdale has procured a temporary injunction restraining the church from taking any aggressive action. The application for the injunction shed some additional light on the mystery surrounding Mr. Tinsdale's alleged offenses. Supreme Court Justice Donnelly has directed the Rev. Joseph W. Kemp, pastor of the church, and the members of the Boards of Deacons and Trustees to appear in court next Friday and show cause why the temporary injunction should not be made permanent.

It was said that the accusations against Mr. Tinsdale were serious enough to justify his expulsion from the church if they were proved, and he was summoned to answer them before the Church Committee on June 6. In his application to the court Mr. Tinsdale said that the charges accused him of having sent to each member of the Board of Deacons, on March 12 last, a written invitation to come to the Supreme Court and listen to the evidence in divorce trials, and later to meet Justice Cohalan, who presided at the trials, and discuss with him the evidence needed to make such actions effective.

Mr. Tinsdale, viewing the matter from the viewpoint of a lawyer, thought the knowledge would be of service and would work in the interest of justice, because the Deacons of the church had been hearing charges against one of the Trustees and doubt had been expressed as to the evidence required in divorce cases. It appeared that Mr. Tinsdale had made preparations for the comfort of the Deacons during their visit to the court and had even reserved for them a row of chairs so near to the presiding Justice, the lawyers, and the witnesses that they would be able to see and hear without difficulty.

Mr. Tinsdale Apologized.

Instead of being grateful for this attention, it appears that the Deacons became incensed, and a complaint was laid before Presiding Justice Clarke of the Appellate Division suggesting that Mr. Tinsdale's conduct needed severe criticism. On a suggestion by Justice Clarke Mr. Tinsdale apologized to Justice Cohalan, but the matter did not rest there. The charges against Mr. Tinsdale by the church authorities include an accusation against him that he had violated the by-laws of the church after the court incident, and he was also accused of "inconsistency."

Mr. Tinsdale said that the specifications covering the charges against him did not set forth any violation of the Federal or State laws, "nor any act specifically forbidden in the moral code commonly known as the Decalogue, or Ten Commandments." So far from violating any of the tenets of the Church, Mr. Tinsdale said, he had always been particular in observing the standards of the Baptist Church generally and of the Calvary Baptist Church particularly. He said that no acts charged against him showed any malice, but "on the contrary, they show on their face a purpose to clean up scandal which had for a long time existed in the church."

During the many years that he had been a member of the Church he said he had been a "sincere believer in its doctrines, and derives such spiritual consolation from such attendance as is known to every faithful believer; that his life has been always one of peace with his fellow-men," and that to be dropped from membership would "cause inexpressible sorrow to himself, as well as to his relatives and friends, for which no amount of damages recovered in an action at law could adequately compensate him."

Invited Deacons to Court.

The letter sent to the Deacons and Trustees of the church by Mr. Tinsdale, and which seems to have caused all the trouble, is dated March 12. The sheet bears the caption, "Calvary Baptist Church, Board of Deacons; in the Matter of a Hearing Before the Board of Deacons of Calvary Church on Friday, March 17, at 10 A. M., before Hon. Justice Cohalan." The letter reads:

Dear Brethren: It is affectionately urged that you individually, collectively, and as a body, abstain from your business and set aside and dedicate a part of the day to God at the time and place aforesaid; in fact, make it a day of fasting and prayer, more fittingly as it is now the Lenten season, and attend the session of Special Term, Part III., Supreme Court, second floor, County Court House, in City Hall Park, for the matrimonial divorce cases presented, testimony taken, and the judgment of the court.

I will cheerfully be at your service on request at the time and place aforesaid, with a copy of the records of the proceeding heard before you on Wednesday evening, March 8, 1916, to introduce you to the court, state who you are, the object of your attendance, the religious zeal with which you are seeking to acquire light, knowledge, and wisdom in matters now pending before you; ask that you be assigned to front seats in the court room back of the counsel who are trying cases, that you may hear all that is testified to, and after listening attentively to all the cases heard by the honorable court, at recess, in the Judge's chambers, pass to the honorable court a copy of the recorded testimony heard by you as a Board of Deacons of Cavalry Baptist Church, and on file with your secretary, for an extra judicial opinion thereon, and after hearing the same no doubt it will be of much assistance to you in arriving at a decision after the enthusiasm with which you are now taking up and approaching the matter.

May divine guidance be granted to you to act in a spirit of prayer for the glory of God and the salvation of the soul, and that it may be a blessing to your church, the Bride of Christ, of which you are the spiritual officers charged with the responsibility and care thereof.

Call His Letter an Insult.

In the charges filed against Mr. Tinsdale by the church authorities it was said that the communication "was an insult to the officers and was sent in an attempt to bring reproach upon the church and the officers, and thereby bring scandal on the church." It was also charged that the conduct complained of was "contrary to New Testament teachings, and calculated to bring dissension and strife among the members of said church."

Another complaint against Mr. Tinsdale is that Ora B. Coates, Chairman of the Board of Deacons, complained to Justice Clarke of the Appellate Division and that the Justice had directed Mr. Tinsdale to send to the Board of Deacons, to whom the letter had been sent, a letter of apology. It was said that this order had not been complied with because some of the members of the board had not received any such letter.

URGES A NEW RELIGION.

Pastor Says Asiatic and European Creeds Do Not Satisfy Us.

The Rev. William Laurence Sullivan, preaching in All Souls' Unitarian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street yesterday, decried those who wish to destroy nationhood and replace it with a cosmopolitanism of the world.

"We may forgive them their impatience," he said, "But we must refuse to sympathize with their purposes. Half of the political treaties made since the days of Machiavelli have been concocted with the idea that there is no law beyond the borders of the State, no power greater than the State itself. Above this is the moral law and all institutions, States, families. The man trying to destroy the nationhood is committing a psychological absurdity, because he is ruining instinctive loyalty."

Americans today, he said, referring to religion in this country, are living on a borrowed religion. He urged that a new religion should be tried, one that was in keeping with our successful effort to establish a true democracy in this hemisphere.

"We make believe that the Asiatic, or the European creeds satisfy us, when we know they do not," he said. "Such a creative country as this should establish its own spiritual standards, founded on all that is best."

FUNERAL OF GEN. HOTCHKIN.

Many Military Men Attend Exercises at Engineers' Armory.

The funeral of Brig. Gen. Walter Bryant Hotchkin, Colonel of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers for many years, who died on Tuesday, took place yesterday afternoon, at the Twenty-second Engineers' Armory, 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, with full military honors.

The Engineers were in full dress uniform and their officers wore the official mourning badge. Chaplains Cobden and Fell conducted the ceremonies, the music for which was supplied by the Engineers' Band.

The pallbearers were Brig. Gen. Ardolph Kline, Brig. Gen. Oliver B. Bridgman, Colonel George W. Wingate, Colonel Frank Norton, Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, and Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne. In addition to friends and former business associates, the chapel of the armory was crowded with delegations from the Twelfth Infantry, the Defendam Association, Lloyd Aspinwall Post, G. A. R.; James Monroe Post, G. A. R.; the Society of Founders and Patriots, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of American Officers, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Naval and Military Order of the Foreign Wars, and the United Spanish War Veterans.

After the ceremony Colonel Hotchkin's body was taken on a caisson of the First Field Artillery, to the Pennsylvania Station, where it was put on a train for Washington. There was an escort consisting of a mounted detachment from the First Field Artillery. The body will be buried today in the National Cemetery, the last salute being fired by a squad from the United States Engineers stationed in Washington.

SIGNS ON PALISADES LEGAL.

Jersey Law Forbidding Them Declared Void in Lamb Case.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 11.—That section of the Crimes act, known as 152, which makes it unlawful to place any advertisements along the Palisades on the Hudson River, is unconstitutional so far as New Jersey is concerned, according to the Supreme Court in an opinion just filed, which reverses the conviction of Alexander Lamb under the law in the Hudson County courts. Lamb had put up a sign on the Palisades.

The Supreme Court held that when a sign or advertisement did not act as a detriment to the health or the morals of the community the Legislature could not deprive an owner of the right to use his land for the erection of such a sign or advertisement. The conviction of Lamb was reversed.

Miss Howard to Wed on Thursday.

Miss Madeleine Howard, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Langdon Howard of 60 West Seventy-sixth Street, and Stanley Mitchell Lyman, a son of C. E. Lyman of Minneapolis, Minn., will be married on Thursday in St. Stephen's Church in West Sixty-ninth Street. Miss Marjorie Howard is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Lorraine Lyman, a cousin of the bridegroom. Arthur Lyman is to be his brother's best man, and the ushers will be Albert M. Billings of this city and Carroll Smith of Berkeley, Cal.

Engagements Announced.

Mrs. Frederick W. Johnston of Toronto, Canada, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Irene Johnston, to Herbert Maynard, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Maynard of Dedham, Mass. Miss Johnston, who is a daughter of the late Hon. Frederick W. Johnston, has one brother at the war front, with the Canadian Field Artillery, and two other brothers are expecting to go early in August overseas, also with the Canadian Field Artillery. The wedding will therefore be held at a military station near Ottawa, where the Messrs. Johnston are encamped. Mr. Maynard, formerly of Dedham, spent three years in Minneapolis, but is now in business in this city, and lives here and at Cedarhurst, L. I.

The engagement is announced of Miss Martha R. Douglas of Albany to Captain Charles Houston Wilson, U. S. A., who served in the Spanish-American war and later in the Philippines. He is a son of the late General Charles I. Wilson, U. S. A.

Colonel John R. Williams, U. S. A., and Mrs. Williams of Morristown, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances E. Williams, to John B. Pitney, son of Mr. and Mrs. John O. H. Pitney.

Mr. and Mrs. John Claflin of Madison Driveway, Morristown, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Agnes Sanger Claflin, to Crittenden H. Adams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Crittenden Adams, also of that place.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Agnes Ketcham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ketcham of 155 Park Avenue, East Orange, to Harry A. Stivers of Greenwood Avenue, also of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Searing of Clarewill Avenue, Montclair, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Luella Elizabeth Searing, to Dr. Walter Parks Bliss, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Bliss, also of Montclair.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Parmley of 181 Cooper Avenue, Montclair have announced the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie, to William Lentz of Baltimore, Md. Mr. Lentz will be graduated from Harvard Law School this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Gore of Auburndale, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Richards, to Daniel W. Howells of 179 Summit Avenue, Montclair.

LINER PHILADELPHIA IMPERILED IN A FOG

Ninety Miles Off Sandy Hook She Is Almost Rammed by Outbound Freighter.

CAPTAIN SAVES STEAMSHIP

Sees Hull of Rochester Ahead in the Mist and Instantly Orders Full Speed Astern.

The American liner Philadelphia arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool after a voyage in which the chief incidents were a narrow escape from collision and the suicide of a fireman.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when the liner was ninety miles east of Sandy Hook, steaming slowly through a dense fog, Captain Candy saw the hull of a big steamship loom suddenly on the starboard bow.

The stranger apparently was going to cross the bows of the American liner, and it was only the prompt action of Captain Candy in putting his engines full speed astern that prevented a serious accident. As it was, the two vessels swung so close together in passing that the officers on the bridge of the Philadelphia were able to tell the officer on the bridge of the other steamship what they thought of him.

The stranger proved to be the Rochester, a big British freighter bound out from New York. On account of the fog and damp weather there were no passengers on deck at the time the incident occurred.

Drinking Among the Men.

The suicide was Thomas Matthews, 33 years old, a fireman, who hanged himself in the hospital on deck aft on Thursday night. The man had been locked up in the hospital ever since the liner left Liverpool, and had tried to hang himself twice previously, but was cut down each time by the attendant.

Just before dinner on Thursday the ship's carpenter ran to Dr. Tracy's cabin, and told him Matthews had hanged himself with a piece of rope to a hook in the hospital. The doctor tried to resuscitate the man, but he was past all human aid. The suicide was buried next morning at daylight.

Purser Irvine said the high wages now paid to the crews caused sailors and firemen to spend a lot of money on drink. The liquor, he added, that was supplied to the men in some places along West Street and Eleventh Avenue was little better than wood alcohol.

Leaving New York on the last voyage, the purser said, there were forty-two members of the crew unfit for duty through drink, and six of the firemen, including Matthews, were poisoned by the bad spirits they had imbibed. One of the six, John Albrecht, a fireman, died and was buried before the ship reached Liverpool.

Among the 310 steerage passengers on the Philadelphia were 256 Irish girls, who have come over to enter domestic service. These are the first to get away from Ireland since the rebellion in Dublin six weeks ago. They could have earned from $8 to $15 a week in the ammunition factories, but preferred to come to America, they told the Immigration officials at Quarantine.

Injured by German Torpedo.

George H. Crocker, Jr., of Fitchburg, Mass., another passenger on the Philadelphia, was on board the Sussex when she was torpedoed and had a narrow escape from death. He was blown into the air and remembered nothing of what happened when he recovered his senses four weeks later in a London hospital. One of his legs was seen sticking out of some floating wreckage by the crew of a destroyer and he was rescued. During the time he was unconscious Mr. Crocker had a voracious appetite, the surgeons said. He limps, due to an injury to his right knee, and it is said, it will be eighteen months before he recovers.

Edwin Fairfax Naulty of New York returned to the Philadelphia from a trip to Glasgow and London in the interest of an invention of his, a new kind of steamship. It has five propellers, two forward, one amidships, and two astern which, he says, will give a vessel a speed of 90 knots. Mr. Naulty dropped a small model boat over the side near Sable Island after naming it the Naultargo. There was a note inside asking any one who picked the boat up to put it back in the water.

Albert Osbrook of Iowa, 25 years old, arrived on the Philadelphia as a stowaway and was permitted to land at the pier by the immigration authorities. He had been kept busy in the stokehole during the voyage.

Osbrook said he had shipped out of Portland, Ore., in November on the grain-laden, four-masted Norwegian bark Linford, which was torpedoed off Waterford on March 17, the crew of twenty-two all being saved. Osbrook said he had left home in search of adventure and had found all he wanted.

"Doc" Bartlett, barkeeper of the Philadelphia, said the scarcity of bottles was being severely felt in England and the brewers at Burton-on-Trent and other places had reduced their output 15 per cent. because they had no bottles to put the beer in. All empty bottles have to be sent ashore in Liverpool, he said, before any beer is supplied to the ship. Bartlett added that the brewers appeared to be getting slack in cleaning the bottles before refilling them, as the chef on the last voyage to Liverpool got a bottle of ale which had a rifle cartridge in it.

Miss Armstrong Weds R. W. Snow.

ORANGE, N. J., June 11.—Miss Ethel Armstrong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Armstrong of Central Avenue, East Orange, and Russell W. Snow, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Snow of New Street, were married last night at the Sanford Methodist Episcopal Church by the Rev. Edgar Compton, pastor of the church. Miss Georgia Armstrong, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Mildred Matthews, Emilie Harrison, Virginia Stephens, and Anna Peebles, all of East Orange. The best man was Irwin S. Warren.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Philadelphia were:

Howard Acheson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Alexander, F. W. Baldwin, Robert M. Berry, S. T. Bitting, W. E. Bowerman, T. D. M. Burnside, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Caswell, Miss M. B. T. Chapman, W. S. P. Collings, George H. Crocker, Jr., Mrs. V. C. Date, J. Donnelly, Mrs. J. S. Durham, Mrs. C. A. Finley, C. M. Gilchrist, Miss Edith Gregson, Miss E. L. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Hays, Miss Ada Hill, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kempner, Mrs. F. J. G. Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Leonard, Jr., A. T. Mackie, George Mills, N. B. Nash, Lithgow Osborne, Miss C. M. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Payne, E. B. Read, T. D. Robertson, F. E. Roy, F. A. Russell, F. N. Shea, Leslie O. Spain, Mrs. A. A. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas, Finley Thomas, Henry S. Wellcome, Mr. and Mrs. Frank West, and Miss Florence A. West.

CONTESTS DAUGHTER'S WILL

Miss Kate Harman Had Left Many Bequests to Friends.

Objections to the probate of the will of Miss Kate Lee Harmon will be filed tomorrow in the Surrogate's Court by George C. Austin, in behalf of Mrs. Mary Lee Wertheimer, the mother of the testator. Miss Harman died at her home, 829 Park Avenue, on April 27 last. She was the daughter of Archer Harman, a railroad builder, who was killed in October, 1911, by being thrown from his horse. He left his daughter the income of a trust fund of $500,000, with the power of disposing of it at her death. Her will made a number of small bequests and left the residue to her executors in trust for the benefit of Mrs. Wertheimer. At her death the principal is to pass to Gertrude Harman Crane of Reno, Nev., a cousin of the testator.

Mrs. Wertheimer, who lives at Milford, Penn., is to contest the will on legal grounds. The will was drawn by Frank D. Marshall, with offices at 120 Exchange Place. He lives in Portland, Me. Mr. Austin will contend that the will was not drawn in conformity with the laws of this State, and that it is, therefore, illegal and void. Some of the bequests contained in Miss Harman's will were $10,000 to pay the college expenses of Asher Harman, a cousin, of Richmond, Va.; $5,000 and all jewelry and household gear to Gertrude Harman Crane; $10,000 each to Jane Alcock of 161 Madison Avenue, Arthur Turnbull, 38 Wall Street, and Albert C. Watson, 25 Broad Street; $2,000 a year each for life to Lucy Maitland of 161 Madison Avenue and William Harman, an uncle, the principal of the fund yielding these amounts to pass to Fannie Virginia Harman and her daughter, Phoebe; if the latter married her share to be returned to the residuary estate, and all interest in stocks and securities of the Guayaquil & Quito Railroad of Ecuador, South America, to Archer Harman, a cousin, of Short Hills, N. J., the income to be divided with his sister, Gertrude Harman Crane.

The executors are Arthur Turnbull and Archer Harman. The will was executed on Sept. 10, 1915.

TWO ESTATES ENLARGED.

Stuyvesant Fish and William C. Osborn Buy Land Adjoining Them.

Special to The New York Times.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., June 11.—Stuyvesant Fish and William Church Osborn, who have Summer homes in Garrison, Putnam County, have purchased additional acreage, it was learned today, to add to their estates.

Mr. Osborn's Forest Farm, which embraces hundreds of acres, has purchased a wood lot of fifty-eight acres of Herman Stapf and another wood of forty-five acres owned by Thomas Neison of Peekskill. Both plots adjoin Mr. Osborn's property.

Mr. Fish has just acquired an eighty-acre farm, owned by the estate of Charles Briggs, which adjoins his property in Continentalville, near Garrison.

Another farm, that of George Fox, Jr., of New York, has changed hands. Professor J. McK. Cattell is the purchaser.

JEAN WEBSTER DIES.

Author of "Daddy Long Legs," Who Wed G. F. McKinney.

Mrs. Glenn Ford McKinney, who became widely known as Jean Webster, one of the cleverest of the younger American authors and playwrights, died yesterday in the Sloane Hospital, Amsterdam Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, following the birth of a daughter on Saturday.

She was best known as the author of "Daddy Long-Legs," which was dramatized and played with success at the Gaiety Theatre by Ruth Chatterton and since has been seen in practically every large city of the United States. She was also the author of "Dear Enemy," "Much Ado About Peter," "Just Patty," and "The Four Pools Mystery."

Mrs. McKinney, who was a niece of Mark Twain, was born here and was graduated from Vassar College in 1904. She was married to Glenn Ford McKinney, a lawyer of 52 William Street, on Sept. 7, 1915, in Washington Green, Conn. She was a member of the Cosmopolitan, Woman's University, and Pen and Brush Clubs. Her home was at 128 West Fifty-ninth Street. In addition to her husband and infant daughter, she is survived by her mother, Mrs. Charles L. Webster.

DR. GRAY DIES OF WOUND.

Physician Who Shot Himself Had Suffered from Melancholia.

Dr. Frank D. Gray, the prominent surgeon of 62 Madison Avenue, Jersey City, who shot himself last Tuesday while suffering from melancholia after an operation for appendicitis, died yesterday in Christ Hospital, Jersey City, in his sixtieth year. He was operated on six weeks ago, and when he did not rally his friends took him to Atlantic City, from where he returned the day before he shot himself.

Dr. Gray was born in Wrightsville, Penn., and removed to Jersey City in 1882, becoming a member of the staff of the City Hospital. Later he went into general practice with Dr. B. A. Watson, then going abroad, where he studied for two years in the chief medical centres. In 1888 he married Miss Catherine Atkinson, who survives him. Dr. Gray was a member of all the New Jersey and Jersey City medical societies, and in 1915 was President of New Jersey State Medical Society.

In addition to his wife, Dr. Gray is survived by a brother and sister. His body will be sent to his old home in Wrightsville, where the funeral and interment will take place.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM H. FRY, for twenty-four years Clerk and for six years a Judge of Hamilton County, died yesterday at his home at Northville, N. Y. He was 85 years old and retired from public life several years ago.

JOHN M. CHAMBERS, for years prominent in the political life and charitable work of Troy, N. Y., died there yesterday. He was 71 years old. Mr. Chambers served in the Assembly from 1892 to 1896.

MAX J. WOLFE, sales manager in Brooklyn for the Moon Auto Sales Company and for the Pullman automobiles, died on Saturday at his home, 408 Beverley Road, in that borough, in his forty-second year.

Captain HENRY T. CLEAVER, U. S. N., retired, died on June 9 in Portland, Ore., according to the announcement made yesterday by the Navy Department. He was in his sixty-fifth year.

Judge RICHARD T. BURKE of the Superior Court of Illinois, who was one of the guests at the dinner given to Archbishop Mundelein and who became ill from the soup poisoned by Jean Crones, died on Saturday at his home in Chicago. Physicians said that his death was indirectly due to the poisoning.

CORNELIUS BERTRAND, associated with the Weber-McLoughlin Company and for years in charge of the European shipments of a packing house here, died on Saturday at his home, 2,147 Seventh Avenue, in his sixty-eighth year.

Mrs. KATIE BAKER JONES, widow of Charles T. Jones, formerly a glove merchant here, died on Saturday at her home, 854 President Street, Brooklyn.

LOUIS A. SALOMON, wholesale dealer in chemicals, died on Saturday at his home, Castle Las, at Far Rockaway, L. I., in his seventy-second year.

WILLIAM J. VAN BUSKIRK, a veteran of the civil war and for forty years an employe of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died on Saturday in Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year.

Mrs. ANNA GROTHEER, widow of William C. Grotheer, died on Saturday at her home, 532 East Fourth Street, Brooklyn, in her sixty-third year.

MARTIN BERGEN, connected with the Booth Granite Company for nearly fifty years, died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. J. Schuyler, at 307 West Forty-second Street, in his seventy-first year.

WILBUR LINCOLN DOREMUS, for nearly thirty years connected with the Standard Oil Company at 26 Broadway, died yesterday morning at his home, 810 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-first year. At the time of his death he was connected with the transfer department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

PETER KILEY, a retired produce merchant of this city, died yesterday at his home in Seacliff, L. I., in his seventy-third year.

Mrs. SARAH SAYLES of 377 Liberty Street, Newburg, N. Y., died suddenly from heart disease last night at 145th Street and Eighth Avenue in her fifty-sixth year.

WILLIAM GORDON FELLOWS of Tuxedo, widely known here, died yesterday at the home of his cousin, E. P. Cronkhite, in Greenwich, Conn., in his fifty-seventh year. He was a member of the Knickerbocker, Union, New York Yacht, and other clubs.

WAFT MUSIC INTO AIR BY WIRELESS PHONE

Phonograph Playing at Aldine, N. J., Heard on the Steamer Bunker Hill 60 Miles Away.

TALKED FOR TWO HOURS

Test Conducted by Marconi Station in Jersey to Ship Moving Up Long Island Sound.

The first public demonstration of the Marconi wireless telephone took place last night when the experimental station of the company at Aldine, N. J., talked to David Saranoff, its chief engineer, on the steamship Bunker Hill, which is taking the members of the New York Technology Club to Boston to attend the dedication of the new building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the Charles River.

The conversation lasted from 8 until 10 last night at a time when the steamship was more than sixty miles up Long Island Sound and getting further away every moment.

Those on the vessel heard the voices through the Marconi receiver and the conversation was carried on by both wireless telephone and wireless telegraph. The Bunker Hill was not equipped with a sending apparatus, and answered the voices and music that came out of the darkness by wireless telegraph.

In addition to Mr. Saranoff, Orville Wright, Alan R. Hawley, Rear Admiral Capps, and Alexander Graham Bell all listened to Aldine in the wireless room of the steamship. All were amazed at the clearness with which the voices of those in the experimental station could be head. R. B. Weagant, the experimenter at Aldine, talked to each in turn and then repeated back the talk by wireless telegraph for the purpose of verification.

Owing to the special wireless equipment installed on the Bunker Hill for the experiment, the questions and answers of the conversation were carried on almost as quickly as if the wireless telephone had been used both ways.

Send Music Into Space.

After conversing for some time, during which all on board the Bunker Hill took part in the demonstration, Weagant announced to them that he would now play the phonograph. There was a few moments' silence and then, clear as a bell, came the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner," played by a full orchestra. The music was so loud that the crowd standing on the deck outside the wireless room of the Bunker Hill all heard it, and when the final crescendo rang out they greeted it with cheers.

Then came the stirring strains of the "Marseillaise," which was also cheered to the echo. By this time those on the Bunker Hill began to think they were attending concert, and there were cries of "Encore!" Mr. Weagant responded, for the final selection, with "Tipperary," the strains of which, while perfectly clear, began to become faint, owing to the distance the vessel had traveled since the demonstration began.

At the end of the demonstration he received a message of congratulation from Mr. Saranoff, who felicitated him on the success of the experiment.

George W. Hayes, Superintendent of the Marconi factory at Aldine, said late last night that the test on board the Bunker Hill had been arranged so hurriedly that there was no time to equip the vessel with the sending apparatus.

Test Is a Big Success.

"Mr. Saranoff, our chief engineer," he said, "decided to install a receiver in the wireless room of the steamship and make a partial test by talking to the experiment room beneath the wireless tower here in Aldine. So far as it went, the test was very successful. Mr. Weagant talked at intervals and his conversation was plainly heard by those on board the Bunker Hill, who answered all his questions regarding the weather and kindred topics by wireless telegraph. The questions and answers came so quickly that it was exactly like holding a conversation over an ordinary telephone on shore.

"They told us that the phonograph was distinctly heard and the tunes were recognized and cheered."

The Bunker Hill was specially chartered for the voyage by the Technology Club and every berth was occupied by the 400 members. When the club members arrived at the gangway, they found a Reception Committee waiting for them dressed as Father Neptune, Father Knickerbocker, and Puritan Boston.

On the way up the Sound the Bunker Hill was stopped off the Stepping Stone Light by a "submarine" in charge of a German naval officer in uniform who fired a gun across her bows and ordered all hands to take to the boats. When Father Neptune went to the bow and waved a big stein filled with foaming beer at him the submarine commander deserted his craft and came up the ladder to join the merry passengers on their way to Boston, where the celebrations will commence today and continue until Wednesday night.

JOHN V. STEGER DROWNED.

Wealthy Piano Manufacturer Found Dead in a Reservoir.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 11.—John Valentine Steger, manufacturer of pianos, builder of a town, master of the destinies of thousands, was found drowned today in the reservoir of the plant he had been building in Steger, Ill.

Mr. Steger had gone to Steger on one of his frequent visits to his son George and his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Northern. He left the Northern home about 3 o'clock in the afternoon with food for the fish in the reservoir. When he did not return his relatives went in search of him. The body was found in the water.

Mr. Steger was about 62 years old. He was born in Germany. He came to America when 17, and he had no money, no friends, and no knowledge. He went to work, saved his money, opened a piano and organ manufactured pianos by the thousand and became a millionaire. Of recent years he had been involved in much litigation, one of his suits being with the publisher of a New York musical publication.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

CHASINS.—To Dr. and Mrs. Charles L. Chasins, nee Ruth Lessem, a daughter, Tuesday, June 6, 1916.

McKINNEY.—To Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Ford McKinney, (nee Jean Webster,) a daughter, June 10, 1916.

FINK.—June 9, 1,608 Av. I, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Fink, a daughter.

GLUCK.—June 10, Conroy's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. Gluck, a daughter.

GOLDING.—June 8, 634 West 164th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Golding, a son.

SIMON.—June 6, 717 McDonough St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Simon, a son.

Engaged

HAMILTON—MUNSELL.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Munsell of Chestnut Hill, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret, to Mr. Daniel Heyward Hamilton of Charleston, South Carolina.

MERLE-SMITH—FOWLER. — Mrs. Eldredge M. Fowler of Pasadena, Cal., announces the engagement of her daughter, Kate Grovesnor Fowler, to Mr. Van Santvoord Merle-Smith, son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Wilton Merle-Smith.

BERNHARDT—PUPKIN.—Rose Pupkin to Harry Bernhardt.

COHEN—BRUSSEL.—Amelia Brussel to Victor S. Cohen.

GLASER—SCHLINGER.—Mollie Schlinger to Samuel Glaser.

GOLDBERG—LIEBESKIND.—Ruth Liebeskind to Julius R. Goldberg.

GOLDMAN—GREEN.—Frances Green to Jack Goldman.

HACKEL—ESSIG.—Cecile Essig to Alexander Hackel.

HEIGHT—SCHOEN.—Sadye Schoen to Benjamin Height.

HYMAN—MENDELSON.—Peggy Mendelson to Lawrence A. Hyman.

KANE—ZIEGLER.—Carrie Ziegler to W. M. Kane.

KRAUS—SACHS.—Lillian M. Sachs to Max Kraus.

KRAUSHAAR — SILVERSTEIN. — Phoebe Silverstein to Gus Kraushaar.

LAZAROWITZ—GOLDSTEIN.—Jeanne Goldstein to Louis Lazarowitz.

LIPPMANN—BRAYER.—Florence Brayer to Saul G. Lippmann.

MARKS—EDELSTEIN.—Mollie Edelstein to Milton M. Marks.

MERLENDER—ROSEN.—Gertrude Rosen to Harold Merlender.

MORGENTHAU—SACHS.—Rosalie Sachs to Samuel Morgenthau.

MORRIS—THORMAN.—Hanna Thorman to Harry Morris.

RAUSCHKOLB—LEUIN.—Goldie G. Leuin to Joseph A. Rauschkolb.

RESSNER—NEIMAN.—Estelle V. Rotheim to Paul Ressner.

ROTHSCHILD — SCHWARTZ. — Stella R. Schwartz to Berman Rothschild.

SCAL—KAPLAN.—Lillian D. Kaplan to Dr. Joseph C. Scal.

SCHEUER—POLLACK.—Estelle B. Pollack to Sigmund Scheuer.

SIEGEL—NEIMAN.—Ray Neiman to Sam Siegel.

STEINHARDT — STEIN. — Norma Stein to Ralph Steinhardt.

TERITELBAUM — ROTH. — Dena Roth to Louis Teritelbaum.

WIESER—BENJAMIN.—Beatrice I. Benjamin to Jack M. Wieser.

Married.

GLAZEBROOK—KING.—On Saturday, June 10, 1916, at Christ Church, New Brighton, N. Y., by the Rev. Duncan H. Browne, Lucy Bronson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bronson King, to Otis Allan Glazebrook, Jr.

HEENAN—FIELD.—Saturday, June 10, 1916, at 342 West 71st St., by the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, Marguerite Kissam Field to William Vincent Heenan.

OLITSKY—KITZLER.—Lillian Kitzler to Louis Olitsky, on June 11, 1916.

PERRY—HALL.—On June 10, 1916, at Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. George Herbert Toop, D. D., of Philadelphia, Penn., May Curtiss Hall to Charles Laugeon Perry.

WOODS—HAMILTON.—On Saturday, June 10, 1916, at St. Luke's Chapel, Sterlington, N. Y., by the Right Rev. Philip M. Rhinelander, Bishop of Pennsylvania, Helen Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, to Arthur Woods.

BARNETT—ROSENBAUM.—June 6, Freda Rosenbaum to David G. Barnett.

BECKER—SHERMAN.—June 6, Ida Sherman to Milton M. Becker.

EPSTEIN—FROELICH.—June 4, Cora Froelich to Sig. Epstein.

GOLDSTEIN—RITTER.—June 4, Hazel Ritter to Dr. I. Goldstein.

GREENFIELD—PERLMAN.—June 4, Jennie Perlman to Lloyd Greenfield.

HERZOG—NELSON.—June 10, Bessie Nelson to Bertram Herzog.

HICKEY—ROGERS.—June 10, Julia Rogers to Morgan J. Hickey.

HOFFMAN—CRIMMINS.—June 10, Lillian H. Crimmins to Charles L. Hoffman.

KOHNFELDER—GREENFIELD. — June 4, Gertrude Greenfield to Harry W. Kohnfelder.

MEYERS — WALLACH. — June 6, Malvina Wallach to Milton Meyers.

PFEIFFER—COHN.—June 6, Sadie L. Cohn to Alfred Pfeiffer.

RINDER—DOCTOR.—June 6, Amelia Doctor to Morris Rinder.

ROSEN—LOWENSTEIN.—June 10, Minerva Lowenstein to Jacob Rosen.

WENZEL—KIETEL.—June 4, Caroline R. Kietel to Paul G. Wenzel.

Brooklyn.

WILLIAMS—SMITH.—June 6, Louise Smith to Robert A. Williams.

Newark.

KUHN—RODGERS.—June 9, Eva M. Rodgers to William M. Kuhn.

Died.

ARCHER.—On Friday, June 9, Grace Hallam, beloved wife of Norman L. Archer. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 2,528 Creston Av., Fordham Heights, N. Y. C., Sunday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Monday at Greenwood Cemetery.

BADT.—Edward, beloved husband of Bertha and son of Morris Badt and the late Bertha Badt, passed away June 11. Funeral from his late residence, 2 West 120th St., Tuesday, June 13, at 10 o'clock.

BERGEN.—Martin, Sunday, June 11, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. F. J. Schuyler, 307 West 42d St. Funeral Tuesday morning. Solemn requiem mass at Holy Cross Church at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

BRANDEIS.—On Saturday, June 10, Arthur D. Brandeis, son of the late J. L. Brandeis of Omaha, Neb., father of Mrs. Irving C. Stern, Paris, and brother of Mrs. Herman Cohn of Omaha, Neb., and husband of Zerlina Freedman Brandeis. Funeral from residence, 768 5th Av., Monday, 10 A. M.

BROWNE.—Thomas, on June 10, 1916, born in Cork, Ireland, beloved husband of Ellen McQuade. Funeral from his late residence, 933 Castleton Av., West Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday, the 13th, at 10 A. M., thence to Sacred Heart Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CAMPBELL.—Albina G., on June 10, 1916, in her 83d year, widow of the late John H. Campbell. Services Monday evening, June 12, at 8 o'clock at her late residence, 301 Webster Av. Kindly omit flowers.

CHAPMAN.—Suddenly, on June 10, 1916, John Curtis Chapman, in his 74th year. Funeral services from his late residence, No. 192a Lexington Av., Brooklyn, Monday, June 12, at 2 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

COYLE.—On Sunday, June 11, 1916, James Coyle, in his 85th year, beloved father of John W. Coyle and Mrs. George M. Donaldson. Funeral from his late residence, 70 Sherman Place, Jersey City, on Wednesday

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

When Wall Street was not thinking last week of politics it was thinking of war news or of the money market, but the Street's interest was supposed by tradition to be pre-empted in favor of politics and in fact a good deal of attention was paid to it. More would have been had the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt at any time seemed more probable. It was noteworthy that the Street's interests so far as political considerations affecting the stock market went was keenest when it heard reports that, contrary to surface indications, Mr. Roosevelt would be the nominee of the Republican Party. When at the very close of the week's trading that came to seem improbable interest was still shown, but in effect it represented a retreat from a previous hope.

The die was not cast until the market had adjourned for the week and it remains for the coming sessions of the Stock Exchange to give full reflection in a stock market sense to what was done at Chicago. It does not follow, however, that politics will supply the master key to Stock Exchange operations. News of another sort may claim the controlling part in shaping market events.

We had much war news last week and some of it was of a kind to suggest that events on the European battlegrounds may ere long take a course to make that news the one thing most interesting for the time being to those who are attempting to shape their market position to the future course of events. The further advance made by the Germans at Verdun; Berlin's admission of heavier losses in the recent naval engagement than had previously been given out; the loss of Earl Kitchener, and the great progress made in the Russian offensive against the Austrians and their German supports were all items of more than usual interest in a situation which is most intensely interesting as a whole.

Much market opinion is closely linked with the varying views which are held concerning the duration of the war. The aftermath of the events recorded in last week's war news may well have an important bearing on this crucial question. Will the Russian offensive merge into a grand offensive of the Allies against the Teutonic forces? That question was on many lips last week, but only individual opinion could be appealed to for the answer. The success of such an offensive would mean much to the world and its reflection in the stock market would probably be very great.

No doubt any important news which seemed to presage an early ending of the war would set many market currents in motion. They would not all take the same direction. There are those who feel that their interests lie in the continuation of war orders and of the strained activity of war times. Others see the larger things to be gained by the ending of the war and the return to peaceful trade. In cross currents there is apt to be confusion, but there can be very little doubt that the currents which would control the course of the stream of market and business activities would be those arising out of the gains which peace will bring. The opposing currents of suspended war orders would cause eddies in the stream, but could hardly control its flow.

Opinion, however, is divided as to the effect which peace would have upon the value of securities. In a possible prolongation of the war there are seen both good and bad results for the stock market. It is a conflict which holds both would-be bears and would-be bulls in check, and to that extent the conflict of opinion is not an unwholesome thing. Prosperity, which the people of this country are enjoying and, no doubt, will continue to enjoy, will not be measured by the heights to which speculatively stimulated securities may arise, nor by recessions in prices already attained, should these come about. There are other gauges of the welfare at large of the people. Prices change violently from one day to another, or from one hour to another; values seldom do. The best protection against violent movements in either direction is stability, caused, on one hand, by confidence in the soundness of the country's business, and on the other by fear of overdiscounting business which is still in the future.

Some fresh ground for reserve in the conduct of market operations has lately been supplied by the money market. The firmer rates which were foreseen as a result of the decline in the available supply of surplus credit came about last week. The rise in rates did not go far; no such rise could be expected to go very far with the great lending power of the reserve banks still in the background. The hardening of rates was sufficiently defined, however, to make speculators and dealers in securities take count of the possibility of still higher rates in the future.

No doubt some such practical admonition was needed. Not as fast as we might, but yet not as deliberately as we might, we have drawn on the great surplus of lendable funds made available through the change in the national bank reserve requirements and through the great gold inflow which last year added so much to the cash in our banks. We are in the midst of another gold movement, but so far the gold which has come in has found lodgment elsewhere than in the reserves of the New York banks, where it would be most directly available as the foundation for fresh Stock Exchange borrowings. Much of the great surplus which the National banks of the country as a whole show in their reports, as Mr. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board in a timely warning pointed out last week, consists in funds deposited by interior banks with the national banks in New York. They swell deposits, but do not add to the real cash reserve of the country.

Gradually under the operation of the Federal Reserve act all of the reserves of the national banks will come to be held in their own vaults or on deposit with the Federal Reserve banks. This prospective transfer of reserves should be clearly borne in mind not only by our bankers, who will have to provide the means to effect the transfer, but by the borrowers of the country, who may be counting in a way in which they should not on the fact that despite the enormous loan increase within the past year the national banks still report a huge surplus.

Whatever effect may be exerted by politics, by war news, or by the course of the money market the fundamental facts of business will be closely related to the still more fundamental facts of the primary production of wealth from the soil. That being so one might have expected last week's Government crop report showing the condition below normal as well, as below the figures which yielded such exceptional results last year, to have exerted more influence upon market sentiment than it did. The fact is, however, that consciously or unconsciously, it is recognized that comparison with last year is not a fair test of this year's crops as a measure of the influence they will exert on trade. We might well be embarrassed by a grain crop as great as that which we raised a year ago.

The present prospect for wheat is about 300,000,000 bushels under the yield last year and yet it is high enough to provide for all our home needs and to supply a surplus for export to be added to the balance carried over from the last crop. It remains for the future to determine whether our agricultural product this season will strike the happy medium between too little and too much, but there is no present reason for seriously questioning that that happy medium will be attained. There is no present indication that the business of the country expects otherwise. Industry is proceeding apace, even the steel trade, which some time ago seemed to be straining to its utmost, has set a new high record in production, and despite that orders continue to come in faster than goods go out. Demand is still keen and confidence high.

PRICES ADVANCE IN LONDON.

Pronounced Demand for Investment Securities Is a Feature.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 11.—The feature of the stock market during the last week was the pronounced demand for investment securities. Funds released by large sales of American stocks and bonds to the Government are being largely invested through the exchange, and the requirements of buyers are difficult to satisfy, owing to the scarcity of stock. Prices displayed a consistent upward tendency, though the markets paused when the death of Lord Kitchener was announced. They quickly gathered renewed strength, however, and closed firm at the highest prices of the week.

Fuller accounts of the naval battle leave no doubt in the minds of the public that the British gained an important victory, and the rise in prices demonstrated that confidence of investors is undiminished. Consols were consistently strong and advanced to above 60, at which price the yield is low compared with other British Government loans. The 3½ per cent. war loan also enjoyed a marked gain, but only moderate improvement occurred in the 4½ per cent. issue.

The American market was quiet, but much interest was taken here in the Chicago conventions, the results of which are expected to have considerable effect on the markets.

The Government has decided to remove the restrictions attached to war savings certificates, which limited subscriptions to those possessing incomes of not more than £300 per annum. The certificates, which are sold for 15s. 6d., are redeemable at 20s. five years hence. The subscription books are now open to all, and it is expected that the new policy will greatly stimulate the demand.

The money market situation is unchanged.

The May trade returns show an increase of £12,214,000 in imports and £14,163,000 in exports as compared with May, 1915. The adverse balance was £25,790,000, against £27,739,000 last year.

PARIS BOURSE STEADY.

Russian Issues Advance on News of Military Successes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 11.—The Bourse was steady last week, but as there will be no session tomorrow, the usual preholiday dullness prevailed. Rentes closed at 63, and the war loan firm at 88.40. Military successes had an appreciable effect on the Russian group, various issues advancing. Other war and political events left the market undisturbed.

After some profit-taking, French rails and shipping shares made progress. The securities of industries engaged in war business continue in demand in spite of already high quotations, and the distribution of dividends little above normal. The dividends have been kept low because of the fear that the Senate would pass the War Profits bill in its entirety. The bill was, however, returned to the Chamber yesterday with several amendments.

Haitians continued to display weakness. American coppers were firm on reports of increased dividends. Other departments were stationary, but the general tone was strong.

The weekly bank statement shows an increase in war finances of 150,000,000 francs.

Sterling exchange closed at 28.16 and New York cables at 5.91.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
June 5	3	2½	2½	2½
June 6	4	3	3	3
June 7	3½	3	3½	3
June 8	3½	2¾	3½	3
June 9	3½	3	3½	3
June 10	3	3	3	3
Week's range—				
High	4			3½
Low	2½			2½
Same week last year—				
High	2½			2
Low	2			2
Year's range to date—				
High	4			3½
Low	1½			1¾
Same period last year—				
High	3			2¾
Low	1½			1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
June 5	2¾@3	3 @3¼	4
June 6	3	3 @3¼	3¼@3½
June 7	3¼@3½	3¼@3½	3½
June 8	3¼@3½	3¼@3½	3½@3¾
June 9	3 @3½	3 @3½	3½@3¾
June 10	3 @3½	3 @3½	3 @3¾
Week's range—			
High	3½	3½	4
Low	2¾	3	3
Same week last year—			
High	2¾	2¾	3¼
Low	2½	2½	3
Year's range to date—			
High	3½	3½	4
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2¼	2½	3

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
June 5	Par	†25c	†15@10c	*20c
June 6	Par	†25c	†15@10c	*20c
June 7	Par	†25c	†15@10c	*20c
June 8	Par	†20c	†15@10c	*20c
June 9	Par	†15c	†15@10c	*20c
June 10	Par	†15c	†15@10c	*20c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	—Discounts.— Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
June 5	4@4½	4½@4¾	4½@4¾	28f 18c
June 6	3¾	4½@4¾	4½@4¾	28f 18c
June 7	3¾	4½@4¾	4½@4¾	28f 18c
June 8	3¾	4½@4¾	4½@4¾	28f 18c
June 9	3¾	4½@4¾	4½@4¾	28f 18c
June 10	3¾	4½@4¾	4½@4¾	28f 18c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British Rentes, Paris.	Ex. on London.
June 5	57½	95¾	62f 75c
June 6	57¾	95¾	63f
June 7	58	95⅞	62f 75c
June 8	59	95⅞	63f
June 9	60½	96	63f
June 10	60½	96	63f

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
June 5	31⅜d	66½c
June 6	31½d	66⅞c
June 7	31½d	66⅞c
June 8	31⅜d	66½c
June 9	30d	62⅝c
June 10	30¼d	65¼c

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 6, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5½	Dec. 18, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 10, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$18,879,500	$486,153,900
Same period last year	12,345,500	359,814,700

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.34	87.27	87.35	86.19
Same period a year ago	83.46	83.03	84.48	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	84½	84	84½	10½
Alaska G M. cv. 6s. Series A	102	102	102	3
A. G. M. cv. 6s, Ser. B	102	102	102	2
Allegheny Valley 4s	97	97	97	5
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102⅝	102	102⅝	33
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97½	97⅝	97⅝	6
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97½	97	97½	31
Am. Dock & I. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	108	107½	108	49
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	108	107½	108	21
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92½	91⅞	92	41
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	108½	108½	108½	1491½
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	80	78⅞	80	22
Ann Arbor 4s	68⅞	68⅝	68⅞	1
Armour & Co. 4½s	94	93¾	94	24
At., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93⅝	93½	93⅝	208
A.,T.& S.F.gen.4s,reg.	92	92	92	1
A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55	106¾	104⅞	105⅝	43
A.,T. & S. F.cv.4s,'60	106¼	105	106¼	73
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101½	101½	101½	24
A. T. & S. F. adj. 4s	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	2
A.,T. & S.F.adj.4s,sta.	85½	85	85¼	44
A.,T.& S.F.,C.& A.4½s	97½	97	97	71
A.,T. & S. F., E. Ok.4s	96½	96½	96½	2
Atlantic & Birm. 4s	87⅞	87½	87⅞	1
Atl. Coast Line 1st 4s	92⅝	92¼	92⅜	33
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	86⅜	85⅜	85⅜	9
A. C. L. gen. un. 4½s	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	3
BALT. & O. pr. l. 3½s	93	92⅞	92⅞	116
B. & O. gold 4s	91¼	91	91⅛	35
B. & O. gold 4s, reg.	90¼	90½	90½	1
B. & O. conv. 4½s	96⅜	95⅞	95⅞	316
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	91	90⅜	90⅜	97
B. & O. ref. 5s	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	240
B. & O., P., L. E. & West Va. 4s	87⅞	87⅜	87⅞	10
B. & O., Mon. R. 5s	101	101	101	1
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	102¼	101¼	101½	39
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104	104	104	5
B. R. T. 5s, '18	101	100⅞	100⅞	49
B. R. T. ref. 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼	2
Bkl. Un. El. 5s	101⅜	101¼	101¼	19
Bkl. Un. El. 5s, stpd.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	2
Bkl. Un. Gas 5s	107	107	107	3
B., R. & F. gen. 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	2
Bush. Term. 4s	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	2
B., R. & P. gen. 5s	109	109	109	1
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	98⅜	98¼	98¼	26
Car., Cl. & Ohio 5s	95	94¾	94¾	9
Canada So. con. 5s	103½	103½	103½	2
Cent. Dis. Tel. 5s	102½	102½	102½	3
Central Leather 5s	102½	102	102½	85
Cent. of N. J. 5s	118	117½	117½	26
Cent. of N. J. 6s, reg.	116½	116½	116½	½
Central Pacific 4s	89⅞	89⅝	89⅞	54
Cent. Pac. 4s, reg.	89	89	89	1
Cent. Vermont 4s	82	82	82	1
Cent. R. R. & B. Co. of Ga. 5s	95	95	95	1
Ches. & O. fd. 5s	97	96⅝	96⅞	17
Ches. & O. con. 5s	106	106	106	6
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	85⅞	85¼	85½	119
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	91	90¼	90⅝	31
Ches. & O., R. & A. 2d con 4s	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	2
Chi. & Alton 3½s	49½	49¼	49¼	4
C., B.'& Q. gen. 4s	93½	93	93	28
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	98⅝	98½	98⅝	221
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg	98½	98⅜	98½	31
C.,B. & Q., I. Div. 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	5
C.,B. & Q., I. Div. 4s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	10
C.,B. & Q.,Ill.Div. 4s	96	96	96	3
C.,B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s, reg.	85	85	85	5
C. & E. Ill. gen 5s	86	85¼	86	21
C. & E. Ill. ref.4s,t.r.	20	20	20	10
C. & E. Ill. con. 6s	107½	107½	107½	2
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	106⅜	106⅜	107	2
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	71¼	71	71¼	24
Chi., I. & L. ref 6s	101	101	101	2
C., M. & St. P.gen.4s	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝	2
C., M. & St.P.cv.5s,B.	108½	107¼	108	2115
C., M. & St. P. 4s,34	92¼	92	92¼	40
C., M. & St. P. 4s,25	94⅜	94½	94½	120
C.,M. & St. P.ref.4½s	94	94	94	6
C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s	102	101½	102	15
C., M. & St.P.cv.4½s	102¼	101⅝	102	2674
C., M. & St. Paul, C. P. & W. 5s	103½	103⅛	103½	14
C., M. & St. Paul, W. M. 5s	105	105	105	5
C., M. & P. 8d, 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	5
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	1
C. & N. W. d. 5s, '21	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
C. & N. W. I. F. 5s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	1
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	95½	95	95½	30
C. & N. W., S. L. F. & N. W. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	6
Chicago Rys. 5s	97½	97⅛	97⅛	6
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	85½	85½	85½	11
C.,R.I.&P.gen.4s, reg.	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	10
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	73⅜	72⅞	73	145
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	57½	56½	57	76
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r. stamped	55	54	55	9
C.St.P.,M. & O.db.5s	101⅞	101¼	101⅞	2
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	118¾	118¼	118¾	1
Chi. & W. Ind. c. 6s	107½	107½	107½	13
Chi. & W. Ind. c. 4s	77⅝	76⅝	77⅝	17
Chile Copper 7s	129	127½	129	42
C.,C.C. & St.L.gen.4s	80½	80¼	80½	39
C.,C.C. & St.L.d. 4½s	89½	89½	89½	1
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	85⅝	85	85⅝	9
C., C., C. & St. L., C., W. & M. 4s	77½	77½	77¾	4
Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s	100¼	100	100¼	6
Clev., L. & W. 1st 5s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	1
Col. Industrial 5s	75¾	75¾	75¾	58
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	14	14	14	18
Col. Mid. 1st 4s, tr. r.	13½	13½	13½	1
Col. & So. 1st 4s	92	91⅝	92	10
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	85⅜	84	84⅜	31
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	86	85	86	23
Consol. Gas Co. 6s	124	123	124	32½
Corn Prod. rf. 5s, '34	98⅛	97⅞	98	38
Cub. A. S. cl. tr. 6s	102½	102½	102½	15
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	3
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	97	97	97⅛	3
Del. & Hud. conv. 5s	107⅝	107	107⅛	17
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100	100	100	1
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	12
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	71	69¾	71	14
D. & R. G. con. 4s	78¾	78¼	78¼	20
D. & R. G. Imp. 5s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	21
Det. City Gas 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	3
Detroit United 4½s	81⅞	81⅞	82	160
Det. R. Tun. 4½s	92	92	92	1
Dist. Securities 5s	77⅝	77	77¼	140
D. & I. R. 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
E.,T., V.& G.A.cn.5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	11
Erie 1st con. 7s	110	110	110	29
Erie 1st con. 4s	85½	85½	85½	2
Erie gen. 4s	75½	74⅝	75½	30
Erie cv. 4s, Series A	71⅝	71⅛	71⅝	18
Erie cv. 4s, Series B	77	76	77	11
Erie, cv. 4s, Series D	86⅜	86⅛	86⅜	209
Erie, Pa., col. tr. 4s	89	89	89	4
FLA. E. C. 4½s	93	92⅜	92⅞	48
Flint & P. M. 6s	105	104	105	7
Ft. W. & Den. 6s	106⅜	105⅜	106⅜	7
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	47
Gt. Falls Power 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	4
Gt. North. rfdg. 4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	22
Green Bay deb. B	13½	12⅝	13½	22
HAVANA ELEC. 5s	93¾	93¼	93¾	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	73	72⅜	73	77
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	30	29½	29⅝	23
ILL. CENT. 4s, '51	97	97	97	9
Ill. Central 4s, '52	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	1
Ill. Central 4s, '53	90½	90½	90½	1
Ill. Central 3½s, '52	81¼	81⅛	81¼	6
Ill. Central ref. 4s	89½	89½	89½	133
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	101⅜	101	101¼	41
Illinois Steel 4½s	91⅛	90⅝	90⅝	24
Indiana Steel 5s	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	10
Ind. Nat. Gas 5s	87	87	87	10
Interboro. R. T. 5s	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	209
Inter.-Met. 4½s	77	73½	74⅜	105
Int. & G. Nor. 6s	97½	97	97	3
Int. Agri. col. tr. 5s	77	77	77	1
Int. Mer. Ma. 4½s	104⅞	103⅞	104⅞	46
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	105	103½	104½	1,515
Int. St. Pump 5s, t. r.	72½	72½	72½	10
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	56	56	56	2
KANAWHA& M.2d5s	98½	97½	98½	9
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	5
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	76½	76½	76½	14
Kan. City So. 5s	91½	91½	91½	2
Kan. City So. 3s	70	70	70	1
Kan. City Term. 4s	88¼	87⅞	87⅞	41
Kentucky Central 4s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	1
Kings Co.El.L.& P.5s	105	105	105	5
LACK. STEEL 5s,'23	99⅞	99½	99½	23
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	92¼	92	92½	71
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101¼	101¼	101½	3
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101½	101½	101½	2
L. Erie & W. 1st 5s	99	98½	99	9
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	96	95½	96	7
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95	94	94⅝	30
Lehigh V. Coal 5s	105	104⅝	104⅝	2
L. V. of N.Y.gtd.4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
L. V. con. 4½s	100¼	100	100½	25
Lex. & East. 1st 5s	101¼	101	101	18
Liggett & Myers 7s	125¼	125	125	7
Liggett & Myers 5s	102¾	102	102	10
Long Island unif. 4s	84½	84½	84½	3
Long Island ref. 4s	88⅝	88½	88⅝	10
Lorillard 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
L. & N. gen. 6s	112⅜	112½	112⅜	12
L. & N., So. Ry. 5s	78⅜	78⅛	78⅜	2
L. & N. unif. 4s	95	94½	94⅞	30
L. & N.,A.,K. & C.4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	1
L. & N., St. L.Div.3s	63	63	63	3
L. & N. & M.&M.4½s	100½	100½	100½	2
MAN. CONSOL. 4s	91½	91½	91⅝	2
Man. Cons. 4s, t. r.	91½	91½	91⅝	13
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s. A	113	113	113	8
Mich. Cent. 3½s	83½	83½	83½	1
Mil. & Nor. 1st 4½s	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	2
M.&St. L. ref.&ex.5s	54	54	54	5
M. St. P.&S. S. M.4s	92⅞	92⅜	92⅞	10
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	58	58	58	9
M., S.S. M. & At. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
Mo., K. & Ok. 5s	62	58⅝	62	12
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	75¼	74½	74½	42
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	46	44	46	7
M., K. & T. ref. 4s	57⅝	55	57⅝	24½
M., K. & T. ext. 5s	45	45	45	2
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	40	38¾	40	12
M., K.&T.,St.L.div.4s	38	38	38	4
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	63	61½	63	9
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	89¼	89⅛	89⅝	2
M.P.5s,'20,C.T.R.sta.	85	85	85	1
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	4
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	47½	46½	47½	90
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	44½	44	44	3
Mo. Pacific 4s	48¾	48¾	48¾	1
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r.	46½	46½	46½	28
Montana Power 5s	98¼	97⅞	98	50
Morris & Essex 3½s	87	87	87	2
NASSAU ELEC 4s	74½	74½	74½	5
Nat. Enam. & Sta. 5s	98½	98½	98½	2
Nat. Tube 5s	101⅜	100⅞	101	25
N. Orl. Ry.&L. 4½s	86	85⅞	86	16
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	104½	104½	104½	35
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	94¼	93⅜	93⅝	35
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	92	91½	91½	73
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '42	90	90	90	1
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝	80
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	114⅜	113⅜	114¼	2044½
N. Y. C. con.4s,Ser.A	84¾	84½	84½	13
N.Y.C.L.S. col. 3½s	75	75	75	1
N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	94	94	94	1
N. Y.C. & St.L.deb.4s	84½	84¼	84½	13
N. Y. Con. R. R. 4½s	100⅜	100	100	4
N. Y. Dock 4s	74	74	74	2
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P.4s	85	85	85	7
N. Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.5s	104½	103¾	104	28
N.Y.,L.& W.T. & I.4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	1
N. Y. L. & W. 1st 6s	108¼	103½	105½	2
N.Y.,N.H.& H. cv. 6s	112¾	112½	112¾	24
N. Y., N. H. & H. n.-cv. d. 3½s, '54	70	70	70	1
N. Y. & Putnam 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	1
N.Y. & Q.E.L.& P. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	5
N. Y., O. & W. rf. 4s	82	82	82	3
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	78¼	78	78	102
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	58½	57¼	58½	125
N. Y., S. & W. gen.5s	78	78	78	1
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 10, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,877,319	76,433,771
Same period a year ago	3,219,644	56,919,680

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	88.97	87.70	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	72.12	68.90	74.94	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	ADAMS EXPRESS.	139	138	139	..	900
21½	Apr. 29	15	Apr. 27	Advance Rumely	20¼	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅝	1,000
43	Apr. 28	39	Apr. 28	Adv. Rumely pf.....	40	39	39½	+ ½	1,200
26½	Jan. 7	17⅛	Mar. 6	Alaska Gold Mines‡‡	23¼	22½	22½	− ½	4,100
10¾	Jan. 7	8¾	Mar. 3	Alaska J. Gold M.‡‡	9	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛	1,700
33⅞	Mar. 14	25½	Apr. 22	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27¼	26⅜	26¾	− ¼	2,800
84½	May 16	72½	Apr. 22	Allis-C. Mfg. pf.....	83	82¼	83	+ ⅝	2,500
72¼	Jan. 3	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical..	69	68⅝	69	+ 2	1,200
99½	Jan. 5	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	98½	98½	98¼	+ 1	180
84½	June 9	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar....	84⅛	78	83½	+ 5½	70,500
98½	June 1	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	..	..	98	..	....
103½	Jan. 28	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F..	102	102	102	+ 1	100
195¼	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf..	..	..	165	..	....
65⅜	Mar. 16	52½	Apr. 22	Am. Can.	57¼	55½	56⅝	+ 1⅛	8,000
113⅞	Jan. 26	109	Apr. 22	Am. Can pf.	110¼	110	110	− 1	425
78	Apr. 7	35	Apr. 6	Am. Car & Fdy....	61	59¼	60¾	+ 2¼	7,910
119½	Mar. 11	116	Mar. 20	Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	118⅛	118⅛	118½	+ 1	125
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Coalt	..	..	25	..	....
175⅞	Jan. 19	140	Apr. 24	Am. Coal Products.	162	160	162	+ 2½	5,000
117½	June 1	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf..	..	..	117	..	....
115½	Jan. 18	113⅞	Jan. 4	Am. C. P. pf.s.c.f.p.	..	..	114½	..	....
57½	Jan. 17	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	52½	52½	52½	− ½	100
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf..	98½	98½	98½	+ 1½	110
140½	Jan. 4	124¾	Mar. 14	Am. Express	..	..	123½	..	....
12	Jan. 3	8⅜	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	10⅛	8⅞	10	+ 1¼	5,800
57	Jan. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf..	52¼	49	51⅜	+ 1⅝	3,100
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities..	28⅝	28	28½	..	1,800
23½	Jan. 28	20	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed	23	21	21⅞	+ ⅝	7,700
53¼	Apr. 25	38¾	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf....	40⅞	38⅝	38⅝	− ¼	3,100
83⅜	Mar. 14	60¾	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive	74¼	70⅝	73½	+ 1¾	22,000
104⅜	Apr. 3	99⅜	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf.	102	101¾	101⅞	+ ⅛	600
10	Apr. 7	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n....	7½	6¼	7½	+ ⅝	700
37⅞	May 13	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	35½	35⅜	35½	− ⅛	200
113⅜	Jan. 4	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref..	98¾	97⅛	98	+ 1¼	15,200
114⅝	Feb. 3	103¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	113⅛	111⅞	113	+ 2	1,200
95⅜	June 9	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A....	95⅜	95	95⅜	+ ⅜	935
88	May 25	85	Apr. 20	Am. Smelt. pf. B...	87⅛	86½	86½	− 1½	400
149½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff.....	149½	149½	149½	+ 1⅝	100
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	107	..	....
61¼	Jan. 4	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	52	50⅜	51¾	+ 1¼	1,900
116½	Jan. 8	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	112⅝	110½	111	..	3,700
119	May 25	115½	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	117½	117	117	− ⅛	300
68	Feb. 14	62⅝	Jan. 20	Am. Tel. & Cable...	63	63	63	..	75
131	Mar. 27	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	130	129⅝	129⅞	+ ¼	3,900
209¾	Feb. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	204⅝	202	204⅝	+ 1⅝	1,370
108½	Feb. 8	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new..	107⅞	107	107⅞	+ ½	500
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	47½	45⅞	47⅜	+ 1⅜	8,100
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	98⅝	97⅞	98⅝	− ⅛	1,420
35⅝	May 31	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf...	25⅜	23½	25⅜	+ 2⅛	6,500
97⅞	Apr. 10	69¾	Jan. 31	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡	96⅜	93	95½	+ 2	19,200
92⅜	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.†.	84½	83¼	84	+ ⅝	20,900
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization..	..	..	4⅜	..	....
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	..	..	66½	..	....
108½	Jan. 4	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F..	106½	104⅛	106¾	+ 1⅛	13,900
102	Feb. 23	99⅜	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101	100¾	100⅞	− ⅛	2,850
116½	June 7	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line.....	116½	113	115	+ 2½	1,100
118⅝	Jan. 3	83⅛	May 5	BALD. LOCO. WKS	91	88¼	90¾	+ 1⅞	24,350
110	May 24	107½	Jan. 3	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	110	109¾	110	+ 1	200
96	Jan. 4	82⅞	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio.....	92¼	91	92	+ ¼	10,635
80	Jan. 15	75	May 4	Balt. & Ohio pf.....	77	76½	76⅝	− ⅝	800
3⅝	Jan. 3	2	Feb. 18	Batopilas Miningtt..	2¼	2	2	..	800
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel....	456	445	445	..	400
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf..	135	135	135	..	400
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth, Fish 1st pf..	..	..	80	..	....
88⅞	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr...	88⅞	87	87	+ 1	1,810
132	Jan. 14	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	128	..	....
60½	May 10	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	58	57	57	− 1	300
102	May 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.....	101	101	101	..	204
14	Jan. 12	8	May 10	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec.	8½	8½	8½	+ ½	100
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P....	..	..	93	..	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf....	..	..	114⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	74½	May 8	Burns Bros.	..	..	74½	..	....
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.....	..	..	100	..	....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	107¼	..	....
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	29½	28¼	29½	+ 1¼	200
105¼	Mar. 10	71	Jan. 3	Butte & Superiort‡‡..	94	89¼	93¼	+ 3½	37,900
42⅝	Jan. 3	20⅜	Apr. 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	21⅜	21	21¼	− ⅛	1,200
80⅜	Jan. 3	45	Apr. 22	Cal. Petroleum pf..	48½	47½	48⅛	− ½	2,200
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern....	..	..	58⅝	..	....
188⅜	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific....	178¾	175	176⅞	+ 2⅞	9,400
90	May 11	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I) Th. M.pf	..	..	88	..	....
56⅜	Mar. 20	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	55	54	54⅞	+ ⅞	5,500
112¼	June 8	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf..	112¼	111⅝	112¼	+ ½	600
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J. ...	..	..	290	..	....
*141½	June 9	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel....	141½	141¼	141½	..	10
131	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	131	114½	118	+ 6¼	36,200
67¾	June 8	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio.....	67⅜	63¾	66⅝	+ 3⅛	85,350
10½	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton....	..	..	10½	..	....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
15⅜	Jan. 3	11⅜	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	13¾	12½	13	+ ¾	2,000
39¾	Jan. 3	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	38	36½	37⅞	+ ⅞	3,000
102½	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul.	101	98½	100¼	+ 1¼	23,800
136½	Jan. 5	127½	Mar. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	130⅜	130	130⅝	+ ½	1,200
134⅞	Jan. 3	124⅞	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	130	129	129¾	..	800
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf....	169¼	169	169¼	+ 1¼	400
22½	May 9	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	20¾	19¾	20⅜	+ ½	13,450
123	May 15	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	122½	..	....
136	Jan. 27	131¾	Apr. 12	Chi. St.P.,M.&O.pf...	..	..	133	..	....
25⅜	Jan. 5	20¼	June 8	Chile Copper†	21	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅝	2,200
60	Feb. 19	51	Apr. 22	Chino Copper††....	54½	53	53⅞	+ 1¼	14,200
59½	June 8	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L...	59½	56	58⅜	+ 2⅜	5,500
84	June 2	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	84	83¾	83¾	+ ⅝	460
*79	May 10	*79	May 10	Cleveland & Pitts...	..	..	79¼	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	45½†	..	....
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co..	76	74⅛	75½	+ 2¼	3,935
112	Jan. 24	109	Mar. 3	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	100⅞	100	100	− 1⅝	350
53	Jan. 4	38⅛	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron....	44½	42½	43½	+ 1	9,000
35¾	June 9	24⅜	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern....	35⅜	32	35¼	+ 3¼	6,050
60	June 9	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf..	60	55⅞	60	+ 5	1,500
57¾	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	57⅜	55	57⅜	+ 2¾	500
52⅜	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 6	Comp. T. Rec. Co...	45⅜	45	45⅛	+ ⅛	1,200
115	Jan. 4	108¼	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal..	..	..	110	..	....
144⅜	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas ...	139	138½	138½	− ½	900
104½	May 25	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	103¾	97½	101	+ 1	5,500
112	May 11	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	111	111	111	− 1	100
58	Mar. 22	55	Mar. 31	Continental Ins.‡ ...	58	56	58	+ 3	200
25¼	Jan. 25	17¾	Apr. 22	Corn Products Ref..	19⅝	18¾	19	+ ⅛	4,700
101½	Jan. 14	91	Apr. 24	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	95	94½	95	..	300
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	50	..	....
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent..	..	..	50	..	....
*38	Jan. 61	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*34	..	....
99½	Mar. 16	52¾	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	87⅜	83¼	86	+ 3	86,000
119	Mar. 16	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf....	118	117¼	118	+ 2	800
245	Mar. 28	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar ...	234½	230	230	− 4	600
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	110	110	110	+ 1	100
96½	June 8	95½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	96½	95½	95½	..	200
98⅛	Feb. 14	89	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.....	92	90	92	+ 2	800
155⅜	May 23	149⅛	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson.	153¼	152½	153¼	+ ¼	300
237	June 9	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	237	235	235	+ 4½	300
15⅜	May 24	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr....	..	..	14½	..	....
29	May 22	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf...	28¼	26⅜	28⅛	+ 1	1,800
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	136¼	135¼	136¼	+ 2¼	275
..	.....	..	.....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	*70	..	....
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	..	..	115⅜	..	....
111⅞	May 10	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	..	..	111¾	..	....
54½	Apr. 29	41½	Jan. 31	Distill. Sec. Corp'n..	49¾	47	47½	− ¾	12,120
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Minest‡	28	27	27½	+ ¾	5,080
6½	May 13	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl...	..	..	5⅝	..	....
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	12¾	11½	12¾	..	300
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr..	..	..	*30	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
66	Jan. 4	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat...	65	64	65	+ 1	800
43⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	39⅝	38¼	39	+ ⅛	47,700
59¼	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	55¼	53⅜	54⅞	+ 1⅞	7,600
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	47	47	47	− ¾	200
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	14⅞	Apr. 19	FED. MIN. & SM....	17	17	17	− 2¼	300
57½	Jan. 7	35⅛	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	36	35¼	35¼	− 1¾	200
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL..	315	310	310	..	85
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf....	116	116	116	..	50
176½	Jan. 7	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	172	170	172	+ 2½	1,400
560	June 5	405	Apr. 24	General Motors	560	549¾	560	+ 11	425
120½	May 2	110¾	Feb. 4	General Motors pf...	117½	114	114	..	2½	1,425
80	Apr. 10	67¾	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.) ...	79¼	76½	77⅞	+ 1⅞	42,900
116¾	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	116¼	116⅛	116¼	+ ⅛	100
99	Feb. 10	84	Apr. 22	Granby Consol.	88½	86	86½	− ½	400
127½	Jan. 4	118	May 5	Great Northern pf..	122⅝	121¾	121¾	+ ⅛	8,000
50⅜	Jan. 3	36⅜	Apr. 22	G.N. ctfs. for ore prop.	39¼	38¾	38⅝	− 1	7,300
53⅜	Mar. 9	41½	Apr. 22	Greene-Cananea	46⅜	46	46½	+ 1	1,700
90½	June 2	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel....	88½	85	86½	− ½	1,400
101½	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	101	99¾	100	− 1	400
90	June 1	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	90	88	89½	+ 1½	1,800
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
180	Mar. 17	170	Mar. 17	Helme (G. W.) Co...	..	..	180	..	....
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	119	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
132	Mar. 2	126½	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining...	..	..	130	..	....
109½	Jan. 3	99⅜	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT...	108½	104	108	+ 4	17,887
300	Apr. 11	275	Apr. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	300	..	....
49¼	Mar. 16	42⅝	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.†† ..	46¼	44½	46	+ 1⅝	17,800
21⅛	Jan. 3	15⅜	Feb. 15	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	19	18	18⅝	+ ⅞	6,200
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf..	77	75	75½	+ 1½	3,800
20½	Jan. 5	16⅞	Mar. 24	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs....	..	..	17	..	....
80¼	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¼	..	....
29⅝	Jan. 5	15	Apr. 25	Int. Agricultural	17	17	17	− ⅛	100
74	Jan. 5	47	May 5	Int. Agricultural pf.	52¼	49	51	− 2	1,400
119¾	June 7	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	119⅜	113¾	118	+ 6	6,000
119½	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	119¼	117⅝	119¼	+ 2¼	645
84¼	May 18	68¼	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n....	83⅞	82	82½	+ ½	800
108	Jan. 11	104⅞	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf.	108	108	108	+ 1½	100
29¼	May 1	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dep.	27⅜	24⅝	26	+ ⅝	95,750
100⅜	June 5	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	100⅜	93½	96½	− ¼	321,800
56¾	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.‡	46	45¾	45¾	− ⅝	7,650
111⅝	Feb. 23	106	May 1	Int. Nickel pf.v.t.cfs	107	107	107	+ 1	125
12⅜	June 7	9½	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	12⅜	11¼	12⅜	+ 1⅝	14,600
59½	June 8	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.....	59½	50⅜	58½	+ 8¼	19,000
6	May 16	2½	May 11	Iowa Central	..	..	4¼	..	....
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf....	..	..	10	..	....
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	86	84½	84½	− 1	1,200
113	Apr. 4	106	Mar. 9	Jewel Tea pf.....	108⅞	107½	107⅞	− ⅝	1,120
72	June 10	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M.pf.	72	72	72	..	700
32½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern.	26⅝	26	26¼	− ¼	2,815
64⅞	Jan. 3	58¼	Apr. 20	Kan. City South. pf.	61	61	61	− ½	211
90½	June 8	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co...	90½	84⅞	90½	+ 7½	1,310
117	June 9	111¾	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf...	117	117	117	+ 5⅝	208
76⅞	Mar. 20	68½	Apr. 22	Kelly Spring Tire‡...	76½	74¼	74¼	− ¾	3,706
97½	Mar. 14	95⅞	Apr. 24	Kelly Spg. Tire pf...	96	96	96	− 1½	200
59	Apr. 3	52	Mar. 1	Kennecott Copper...	54⅞	52¾	53⅝	..	92,000
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	5¼	..	....
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf..	..	..	29	..	....
130	Feb. 3	126¾	May 25	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	127	127	127	..	4
86	Jan. 6	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO..	71⅝	67	71⅜	+ 2⅝	4,300
107⅞	Feb. 9	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	106	105	106	+ ½	700
16½	Jan. 3	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West..	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼	400
41	Jan. 8	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf..	38	38	38	− 1½	100
56½	June 5	46¾	May 19	Lee Rubber Tire....	56½	51½	52¼	− 1¾	50,800
85	May 31	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	83⅞	82½	83¾	+ ⅝	29,725
265	Jan. 4	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers....	251	248¾	251	+ 5⅝	400
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	120½	120½	120½	..	100
36⅞	June 9	29	Jan. 31	Long Island†	36⅞	33	36½	+ 2	4,300
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	..	..	20⅜	..	....
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	84	..	....
56	Jan. 25	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	54	..	....
224	June 8	170¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co....	224	219⅞	220	..	800
120½	Apr. 10	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	119	..	....
134	June 8	121⅞	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.....	134	126½	133	+ 4	5,000
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	82	81	82	− 1¼	200
68⅝	June 7	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf....	68⅝	68⅝	68¾	+ ¼	200
1¼	May 10	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach...	..	..	1¼	..	....
131⅜	Jan. 28	128	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. gtd..	129¼	129¼	129¼	− ⅝	100
67¼	May 24	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	67	66¾	67	+ 1	300
118	May 16	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	118	..	....
89¾	May 16	57¼	Mar. 3	Maxwell Motors	89½	84¾	85¾	..	32,200
93	Jan. 3

United Motors Corporation

Controls, through stock ownership, five of the most important Automobile Accessory Companies in this country.

Practically every Automobile Company is a customer of one or more of the five companies making up the United Motors Corporation. On account of the tremendous demand for their output, it is officially estimated that 1916 earnings should be more than twice as large as the previous year.

This stock, we believe, has a great future.

Inquiries Invited

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.

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American Cigar Co.
MacAndrews & Forbes Co.
R. J. Reynolds Tob. Co.
J. S. Young Co.
E. W. Bliss Co.
New Jersey Zinc
Du Pont Powder

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Application Has Been Made to List This Stock on the New York Curb. Descriptive Circular on Request.

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10 Buffalo Traction 5s 1948

WE WILL SELL
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American Light & Trac. Co.
Cities Service Co.
Mississippi River Power Co.
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.
Republic Railway & Light Co.
United Light & Railways Co.
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Lincoln Gas & Elec. Lt. 5s, 1941
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Cushman Sons Com. & Pfd.
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International Power Com.
Lord & Taylor 1st & 2nd Pfd.
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United Motors CORPORATION

controls through stock ownership the following companies manufacturing automobile accessories:

New Departure Company
of Bristol, Conn.

The Hyatt Company
of Harrison, N. J.

The Dayton Engineering Lab. Co.
of Dayton, Ohio.

The Remy Company
of Anderson, Indiana.

The Perlman Rim Corp.
of New York.

It is estimated that earnings from these companies for the year 1916 will approximate $16 per share on the stock of this company.

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Rio Grande Junction 1st 5s, 1939
Denver & Northwestern 1st Coll. 5s, 1932
Denver City Tramway 1st 5s, 1919
Chic., St. Louis & Pitts. 1st Cons. 5s, 1932
Del., Lack. & Western Coal Stock

BEVERLEY BOGERT & CO.

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Pittsburgh Coal Company
(of New Jersey)
Plan of Readjustment

To the Holders of the Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Pittsburgh Coal Company (of New Jersey):

Holders of more than 90 per cent. in amount of preferred stock and 85 per cent. in amount of common stock having assented to the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment dated February 1, 1916, the Readjustment Committee has determined to declare the Plan operative and to proceed to carry the same into effect, and therefore calls for the deposit of certificates of stock as provided in the Plan and Agreement.

Stockholders who have already assented to the Plan and Agreement must deposit, with one of the Depositaries of the Committee, certificates for all stock now owned by them.

Stockholders who have not heretofore assented to the Plan and Agreement may become parties thereto by depositing their certificates of stock with one of the Depositaries of the Committee.

All certificates of stock deposited must be endorsed in blank, or assigned by proper assignments and powers of attorney in blank, and be accompanied by executed Assents and Proxies and Dividend Orders, for the payment and delivery of all dividends thereon to or upon the order of the Committee, in the forms prepared by the Committee. In event of deposited certificates of stock standing in a name other than that of the depositor, the deposit thereof must be accompanied by the necessary stock transfer stamps, or cash in lieu thereof, in respect of the same.

All deposits should be made as promptly as possible, and not later than July 15th, 1916.

Interchangeable certificates of deposit, application for the listing of which on the New York Stock Exchange has been made, will be issued for deposited stock.

Depositing stockholders will promptly receive all cash dividends declared and paid by the Company.

Address all communications to

F. J. LeMOYNE,
Secretary of the Committee,
Henry W. Oliver Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

or to

EDWARD C. BAILLY,
Assistant Secretary,
24 Broad Street,
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Readjustment Committee

DEPOSITARIES

Bankers Trust Company, New York, N. Y.
The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ill-Fated Divisional Bonds

Incidents are multiplying that the holders of railroad divisional bonds feel that the "financial doctors" in charge of the various reorganizations have abused their power when readjusting the financial structure of the roads now in receivership. A storm of protest has come from the holders of these bonds, many of which in the past have sold at gilt edge prices, because for their equities they have been asked to take preferred and common stocks. Specific instances as to how these ill-fated securities have shared during the past year are mentioned in the current issue of THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

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The remarkable change in the outlook for this railroad is distinctly shown in a special analysis of the property which we have just prepared for our clients. This exhibit should be of unusual interest to every stockholder of the company.

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(FIRE)
German American Insurance Company
New York

STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1916

CAPITAL $2,000,000
RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES 10,146,941
NET SURPLUS 10,217,685
ASSETS 22,364,626

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THRIFT

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Capital, Surplus and Profits, $15,000,000

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation June 10, 1916. Bid.	Quotation June 10, 1916. Asked.
Ad'k El.....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	24½	25½
Do 6% pf....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	78	80
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,641,400	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	147	148
Do pf. ($50)..	1,981,600	1½	Q	May 1, 16	50	50½
Am. L. & Tr..	16,448,200	†2½	Q	May 1, 16	383	386
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 16	70	71
Am. P. & Lt..	8,205,400	1	Q	May 1, 16	76	77
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	85	89
Am. Pub. Ut..	2,995,000	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	45	47
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	77	79
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6¼	7
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	52½	53
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	12¼	13
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33..	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	85	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.....	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr., 1916	92½	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st&rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	93
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,367,000	2½	S	J. & D.	71	75
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40..	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89½	90½
Bir. R., L. & P. 5s, '51..	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	98	100
B'f.C.Lst5s,'32	2,914,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	103
Buf. Gen. E. 1st 5s, '39..	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39.....	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	100½
Buf. & Lock.. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	92	95
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	85½	86¾
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	5,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107½	107¾
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s..	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Cnas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	46	50
Do 5s, '99....	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
Cities Serv...	17,218,380	½	..	July 1, 14	277	280
Do pf.	31,168,426	½	M	June 1, 16	87	87½
C.L. n.& P.5s (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2½	S	Jan 15,16	72	73
C. I. of N. 5...	10,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	72	73
Do 1st 5s, '53	10,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rl. 5s, '30	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Dallas El. Co. 1st 5s, '22..	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98½
Ed.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '30	1,880,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100½
El. Bd. & Sh. pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	85	90
El. B. & S. pf.	6,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	100	103
Emp. District Elec. pf.....	1,000,000	..	..	.....	87½	92
Ev. Ry. El. 1st 5s, '51....	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93	96
Ev. G. & E.Lt. 1st 5s, '35..	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Ex. Sps. W. G. & E. 1st 5s, 1942	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Ft. W. & T..	4,500,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do pf.	2,000,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	43½	47
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97½	99
G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1951	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	84
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89½	90½
Do deb. 5s..	4,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts....	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	66
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '25..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
J.C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76	77
Joplin & Pitt. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. & L.	9,643,880	..	..	.....	22	25
Do pf.	9,401,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	50	51
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	100
K. C. B. L.5s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	100¼
K. C. E.4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	68	72
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '29..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	95
K. C., Met. S. R. con. 1st 5s, '15	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	102
L. R. Ry. & L. El. 1st 5s, '52	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '20	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s....	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Mid. W. Util. G. 5s, 1935	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92½
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	May 15,16	88	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '26.....	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	..
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	73	76
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	102½
Do ref. 5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	88
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	..
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	81	85
N. O. L. & P. Do pf	4,885,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	60	65
N. St. Power Dp pf.	5,970,000	..	..	.....	80	80½
N. Y. Tr. 5s,'33	10,652,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	96	97
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s, 2004	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99¼	101¼
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	81
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & E. R. & E. 1st 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	98
Ont. Power..	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95¼	98
O.E Ry.5s,'33	10,000,000	..	..	.....	40	45
Ozark P.& W.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	42	46
Pac. G. & E.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	50¾	60
Old pf.	32,996,800	1¼	Q	Apr 15,16	90	91
New pf.	8,687,400	1½	Q	May 15,16	88	89
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,'25	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 15,16	100	100½
	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation June 10, 1916. Bid.	Quotation June 10, 1916. Asked.
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Pub. S. cfs. of N. J.....	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104¼	105
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	37	38
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	76	78
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y....	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	100¾
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	98
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '40	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	75	85
St.Jo.(Mo)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
San. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
San. L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '23	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¼	98¼
Scran.L.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	102½
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,960,300	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Scranton El. 1st 5s, '32..	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97½
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49.....	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	96
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1½	Q	May 15,16	89	90
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	104½	106
Do gen.5s,'39	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
S.W.P.& L.pf.	1,565,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 16	97½	100
So. Pwr.5s, '30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
Spfd. (O.) L., H.& P.5s,'29	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '36	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	93½
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	14½	15
Do pr ($50).	11,784,930	1	Q	Mar 15,16	39½	40
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	86
Do rf. 5s, '29	200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	..
Sup.W.,L.& P. Do pf.....	500,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	75	..
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	102
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	18,000,000	..	..	.....	11¼	12
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	10,250,000	1½	..	June 1, 14	51	52
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Do 1st 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y....	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83¼
U. L. & Rys. Do 1st pf....	6,899,568	..	..	.....	52	54
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	9,481,400	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	77	78½
Wash.R.& E. Do pf.	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	94
Do cm. 4s, '51	6,500,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 16	81½	82
Western Pwr	11,642,350	1¼	Q	June 1, 16	81	81¼
Do 6% cm. pf	14,670,000	2	S	J. & J.	21½	22
W.St.G. & E. Do pf.	7,040,000	..	..	.....	70	71
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'31	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Wis. Ed'n Co	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	87½	92
Do db. 6s,'24	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	97
	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 15	48	49
	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	97	98

†Also 2½% in common stock.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	5,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,16	168	174
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	May 15,16	275	280
City of N. Y.	380,000	..	..	Jan 1, 16	100	120
Commonw'th	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Continental..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	$56	$57
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	350	355
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	.....	235	245
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	540	560
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	325	335
Germ'a	1,000,000	*12½	S	Jan 1, 16	168	175
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	430	435
Home Fire..	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,16	430	440
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	167	171
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	114	118
Nat. Surety..	3,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	281	283
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co....	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	..	90
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	..	Jan 15,14	..	30
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 7, 16	330	340
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jan 10,16	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	94	98
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	Q	J. & J.	100	125
Weste'r ($10)	300,000	6	Q	May 1, 16	700	720
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 16	140	170

*Including 2½% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s.....	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20..	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	104
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
Day. Gas 5s..	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.....	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24.....	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Houston Gas 1st 5s, 1937 ..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	131	133
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.....	350,000	4	S	J. & D.	98	100
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY

To the Holders of SIX PER CENT. COUPON GOLD NOTES, SERIES C, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1920.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provision contained in Section 1 of Article Four of the Trust Agreement between the Pittsburgh Steel Company and The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, dated January 1, 1915, securing an issue of $5,000,000 Six Per Cent. Coupon Gold Notes, **the following Notes have been called for payment on July 1, 1916,** and will be paid on said date upon presentation as hereinafter provided.

SERIES C, $1,000 NOTES.

No.						
1060	1107	1233	1285	1338	1394	1436
1104	1160	1284	1286	1355	1400	1437
1105	1174	1296	1293	1364	1401	1438
1108	1176	1241	1297	1394	1404	1443
1109	1179	1244	1298	1346	1405	1445
1112	1198	1246	1307	1345	1408	1446
1118	1198	1255	1308	1349	1411	1447
1125	1199	1259	1309	1352	1412	1448
1126	1201	1261	1316	1359	1413	1449
1127	1204	1263	1321	1360	1420	1450
1135	1208	1264	1322	1367	1421	1452
1137	1211	1266	1323	1368	1426	1454
1140	1213	1276	1324	1369	1428	1455
1141	1215	1277	1325	1375	1429	1456
1146	1228	1279	1331	1376	1434	1458
1147	1227	1283	1332	1385	1435	1459
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SERIES C, $5,000 NOTES.

No.						
1481	1511	1545	1604	1683	1695	1724
1482	1512	1547	1608	1687	1697	1725
1483	1514	1550	1610	1688	1698	1726
1486	1515	1552	1611	1689	1699	1728
1489	1516	1554	1613	1670	1700	1729
1491	1517	1555	1614	1671	1705	1730
1494	1518	1538	1617	1673	1706	1731
1495	1519	1560	1625	1675	1707	1732
1496	1522	1563	1627	1676	1708	1733
1497	1523	1564	1628	1677	1709	1734
1498	1524	1565	1633	1678	1710	1738
1500	1525	1569	1634	1679	1711	1739
1501	1526	1572	1645	1680	1712	1740
1502	1527	1576	1646	1681	1713	1748
1503	1528	1577	1648	1682	1714	1751
1504	1535	1578	1651	1683	1715	1752
1505	1536	1582	1654	1684	1716	1790
1506	1538	1586	1655	1690	1717	1754
1507	1540	1587	1657	1691	1720	1755
1508	1541	1591	1659	1692	1721	1756
1509	1542	1593	1661	1693	1722	1757
1510	1544	1596	1662	1694	1723	

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Holders of the above-numbered Notes should present and surrender same to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, 837 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on July 1, 1916, when they will receive in cash the face amount of the Notes plus one per cent. (1%) premium and accrued interest to July 1, 1916.

Notes must carry coupons due July 1, 1916, and subsequent thereto, be in negotiable form, and be accompanied by the usual Income Tax Certificate.

Interest on these Notes will cease on July 1, 1916.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY,
By D. P. BENNETT,
Vice President and Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 29, 1916.

Eastern Pennsylvania Power Co.

First and Refunding Mortgage 5% 30-Year Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Article V. of the Mortgage, dated August 1, 1909, revised and amended by Supplemental Mortgage, dated January 10, 1912, the mortgagee has elected to redeem on October 1, 1916, all the bonds issued and secured by said mortgage then outstanding and has paid to the undersigned, trustee under said mortgage, a sum in cash sufficient to cover the aggregate principal amount of the said bonds now outstanding hereunder and secured thereby with 5 per cent. premium thereon and accrued interest to the date fixed for the redemption of said bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as such Trustee, is prepared to pay to the holders of said bonds on presentation and surrender thereof at its office in Philadelphia, Penn., the principal amount of said bonds and accrued interest to October 1, 1916, or earlier date of presentation with 5 per cent. premium.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee,
By H. W. Stehfest, Treasurer.

Victoria Oil Company

30 Church Street

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that subscription warrants, "full and fractional," will be mailed to stockholders of record as of June 14th, 1916, as soon as practicable after that date.

Transfer books will be closed from June 14th, 1916, to June 19th, 1916. These subscription rights cover the privilege of subscription to six per cent, $200.000, ten-year convertible first mortgage and collateral trust sinking fund gold bonds issued by the company. Descriptive circulars of bond issue will accompany the subscription warrants.

Stockholders are urged to cause their stock to be transferred into their names by the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, transfer agent, and registered by the EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, registrar.

WILLIAM STURGIS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE POCAHONTAS COLLERIES COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, DUE MAY 1, 1937.

The undersigned, successor to Knickerbocker Trust Company, as Trustee under the mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of Twenty-five thousand six hundred seventy-two dollars and sixty cents ($25,672.60) for the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can in its opinion now be made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before July 6th, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon. Bonds accepted must be delivered on July 7th, or security furnished that can, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee,
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice President.

Dated, New York, June 7th, 1916.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EXPORTERS ENCYCLOPAEDIA COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the election of Directors for the Exporters' Encyclopaedia Company not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, a meeting of the members of said corporation for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 80 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, JR.,
Dated June 9, 1916. Secretary.

TUBES REALTY & TERMINAL COMPANY.

Please take notice that there will be a special meeting of the Stockholders of this company to authorize mortgages in the sum of $60,000 on real property of the corporation to Title Guarantee & Trust Company, held at the office of the company, No. 30 East 42nd Street, New York City, on the 14th day of June, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

A. A. STUART,
Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 12 o'clock M., June 24, 1916, for furnishing and delivering three hundred 200 mm. pressed glass fresnel lenses for buoy lanterns. Information upon application to above office.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY CORPORATION invites proposals for furnishing and installing ducts and manholes. Bids to be opened June 19, 1916. For plans and further information apply to Chief Engineer, No. 85 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DE LUCA, DE FINA & COMPANY beg to announce the withdrawal from their firm at 163-165 Crosby St. of Mr. WILLIAM J. GREEN on the 31st day of May, 1916.

The business of the partnership will be continued under the same name and at the same address by Gaetano De Luca, Vincenzo De Luca, and Maurizio De Fina, who are the original founders of the said firm, and who have assumed all the liabilities of the former partnership and are authorized to collect its accounts.

Dated, New York, N. Y., May 31st, 1916.

GAETANO DE LUCA,
VINCENZO DE LUCA,
MAURIZIO DE FINA.

"Most Favored Nation"

The efforts being made by Russia to make herself economically independent of Germany and to promote closer relations with this country are described in this week's issue of

THE ANNALIST

On News Stands This Morning

10c. a Copy $4.00 a Year

Times Square, New York.

$20,000,000 SWISS LOAN.

New Bonds Draw 4½ Per Cent. and Are Issued at 97.

BERNE, June 11.—Switzerland is issuing a new loan of 100,000,000 francs (about $20,000,000) in 4½ per cent. bonds at the rate of 97.

With this issue the Swiss loans covering the cost of mobilization and the frontier watch, and including the $15,000,000 contracted for in the United States, amount to 462,200,000 francs, (in normal times $92,440,000.)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
June 5	$4.75⅝	$4.75¼	$4.75¼
June 6	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
June 7	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
June 8	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
June 9	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
June 10	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛

LONDON.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
June 5	$4.76⅞	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅞
June 6	4.76⅝	4.76⅝	4.76⅝
June 7	4.76⅝	4.76⅝	4.76⅝
June 8	4.76⅝	4.76⅝	4.76⅞
June 9	4.76⅝	4.76⅝	4.76⅝
June 10	4.76⅝	4.76⅝	4.76⅞

Week's range—	Demand.	Cables.
High	$4.75⅛	$4.76⅛
Low	4.75⅝	4.76⅛
Same week last year—		
High	4.78⅛	4.79
Low	4.78	4.78⅛
Year's range to date—		
High	4.78	4.78⅞
Low	4.73⅛	4.74⅛
Same period last year—		
High	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low	4.78	4.78⅛

—Paris.—

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
June 5	5.91½	5.91½	5.91½	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅞
June 6	5.91¼	5.91¼	5.91¼	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝
June 7	5.91⅜	5.91⅜	5.91⅜	5.90⅝	5.90⅞	5.90⅞
June 8	5.91⅜	5.91⅜	5.91⅜	5.91	5.91	5.91
June 9	5.91⅜	5.91⅜	5.91⅜	5.91¼	5.91¼	5.91¼
June 10	5.91⅜	5.91⅜	5.91⅜	5.91¼	5.91¼	5.91¼

Week's range—	Demand.	Cables.
High	5.91¼	5.90⅝
Low	5.91⅜	5.91¼

—Berlin.—

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
June 5	76⅝	76⅜	76⅜
June 6	76⅝	76⅜	76⅜
June 7	76⅝	76⅜	76⅜
June 8	76⅝	76⅜	76⅜
June 9	76	76	76
June 10	76	76	76

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
June 5	76⅞	76⅝	76⅞
June 6	76⅞	76⅝	76⅞
June 7	76⅞	76⅝	76⅞
June 8	76⅞	76⅝	76⅞
June 9	76⅞	76⅝	76⅞
June 10	76⅞	76⅝	76⅞

Week's range—	Demand.	Cables.
High	76⅝	76⅞
Low	76	76⅝

	Switzerland.		Holland.		Italy.	
	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.
June 5	5.24	5.23¾	41⅞	41⅞	6.37	6.36⅜
June 6	5.24	5.23¾	41⅞	41⅞	6.37⅛	6.36⅜
June 7	5.24⅜	5.24	41	41⅛	6.39	6.38¼
June 8	5.24⅜	5.24	41⅛	41⅛	6.39	6.38¼
June 9	5.24⅜	5.23½	41⅛	41⅛	6.39½	6.38⅝
June 10	5.24	5.23½	41⅛	41⅛	6.37½	6.37

	Russia. Cables.	Dem.	Austria. Cables.	Dem.	Greece. Cables.
June 5	30.40	13.20	13.25	19.29	19.34
June 6	30.50	13.15	13.20	19.29	19.34
June 7	30.65	13.22	13.27	19.29	19.34
June 8	30.65	13.20	13.25	19.29	19.34
June 9	30.65	13.15	13.20	19.29	19.34
June 10	30.65	13.05	13.10	19.29	19.34

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York Title Insurance Co.,

135 Broadway, New York, June 3, 1916.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The respective Boards of Directors of the New York Title Insurance Company and the New York Mortgage and Security Company having made and entered into an agreement, under the respective corporate seals of the said Companies, for the merger of the said New York Mortgage and Security Company into the said New York Title Insurance Company, under the name and style of New York Title and Mortgage Company, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect,

Notice is hereby given, that a Special Meeting of the stockholders of the New York Title Insurance Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at twelve o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, June 20, 1916, to consider and act upon said agreement of merger which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Friday, June 16, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M., and re-opened on Wednesday, June 21, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HARRY A. KAHLER, President.
FRANK L. COOKE, Secretary.

New York Mortgage & Security Co.

135 Broadway, New York, June 3, 1916.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The respective Boards of Directors of the New York Mortgage and Security Company and the New York Title Insurance Company having made and entered into an agreement, under the respective corporate seals of the said Companies, for the merger of the said New York Mortgage and Security Company into the said New York Title Insurance Company, under the name and style of New York Title and Mortgage Company, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carying the same into effect,

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the instructions of the said Board, that a Special Meeting of the stockholders of the New York Mortgage and Security Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at twelve o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, June 20, 1916, to consider and act upon said agreement of merger which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Friday, June 16, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M., and re-opened on Wednesday, June 21, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HARRY A. KAHLER, President.
FRANK L. COOKE, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City.

The Annual Election for Directors of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, June 13th, 1916. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY,
120 Broadway, New York, June 6th, 1916.

REGULAR DIVIDEND NO. 32.
EXTRA DIVIDEND NO. 2.

The Board of Directors of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared regular quarterly dividend No. 32, of One dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share, and extra dividend No. 2, of One dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share, both payable June 30th, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., June 16th, 1916.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the LIBERTY BELL SOUVENIR (McCann Patents) COMPANY, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 9th day of June, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the GENERAL CORPORATION LAW, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

[Seal] (Signed) C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against the above-named corporation are directed to present the same forthwith at the office of Joseph P. Bickerton, Jr., Attorney, No. 220 West 42d Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This Certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the VEDELL, DILLOFF COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this first day of June, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

(Seal)

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.
OTTERBOURG, STEINDLER & HOUSTON,
Attorneys for Vedell, Dilloff Company,
200 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the HANOVER IRON MINING COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 24th day of May, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

[Seal.]

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transaction By Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	266,030	58,105	109,710	$85,000
Tues.	169,432	55,392	207,025	135,000
Wed.	162,578	38,292	177,195	325,000
Thurs.	145,153	102,828	183,145	1,140,000
Fri.	187,887	204,845	219,575	540,000
Sat.	104,270	98,940	121,250	305,000
Total	1,035,359	558,402	1,107,900	$2,528,000

INDUSTRIALS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
400 Acme Tea	56	54½	55	— 2
4,300 Acme Tea pf.	98	97¾	97¾	— ¼
26,800 *Aetna Exp.	19⅜	17	18⅝	+ 1⅝
1,895 Ajax Rubber	70	68¼	68⅝	— ⅛
15,000 Am. Mot., w.i.	65	60	61½	..
800 Am. Zinc pf.	73	72	72½	+ 1½
83,500 Atl. G. & W. I. S. S.	50½	42	58½	+16½
10,660 Atl. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	60	52	57	+ 4¾
31 Atlantic Steel	60	60	60	..
600 Br.-Am.Tob.	17½	17	17	— ½
7,685 *Butler Chem.	6¾	4	4½	+ ⅝
80 *Can. C. & F.	70	68	70	..
50 *C. C. & F.pf.	85	85	85	— 4
8,300 Can. Nat. Gas	1¾	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅜
5,300 *Car Lt. & P.	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ¼
53,700 Chev. Motor	278	245	259	—11
3,600 Charcoal Iron.	7⅞	6¾	7	— 1
2,900 Char. Iron pf.	6¾	6	6¼	— ¼
18,800 Corp. R. & H.	5¼	5	5	..
20,800 *Cuba C. Sug.	59¼	55¾	57¾	+ 2
7,710 *Cu. C. S. pf.	95¾	94½	95	+ ⅛
305 Curtiss Aero., v. t. ctfs.	51	46	46	— 3
785 Driggs-Seab.	135	122	129	+ 4
1,093 *Electric Lim.	1¼	¾	¾	— ¼
15,400 *E. J. Corp.	49¾	45	47	+ 4¼
3,125 Emer. Phono.	12½	12	12½	+ ¼
128 Fajardo Sug.	111	110	111	..
825 *Fisk Tire	168	160	165	+28
3,700 *Flenlah-Lyon Phono.	6¾	6	6	— ¾
7,900 *Gaston, Williams & Wig.	53¼	51¼	51½	+ ¾
200 Grant Mot. C.	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
75 Granite Sugar	85	85	83	..
1,225 Haskell & B. Car Co.	35¼	34½	35¼	..
590 *Hendee Mfg.	28	25	27	..
353 Holly Sugar.	45½	45	45½	+ ½
710 Holly S. pf.	97	97	97	— ½
700 Hartmon Corp	73¾	72	72	— 1
90,500 *Hupmo. Mot.	11¾	9¾	10	..
100 Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp.	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
1,200 Jop. Ore Sp.	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
46,195 *Kapo M. Co.	6	4¾	6	..
1,400 Kath. Br. pf.	22	20½	21	— ½
600 S. H. Kress.	72	68	72	+ 4
2,100 S.H. Kress pf.	103½	102½	102½	— ½
2,100 *S. S. Kresge.	12	10⅝	11	— 1¼
400 *Lynn Phono.	11	10¼	10¼	— ¾
3,100 Marc. of Am.	3¼	2	3⅛	— ⅛
4,400 *Maxim Mun.	3⅝	3	3⅜	— 1
6,100 *Motor P. Co.	87	68	75	..
100 N. Y. Trans.	15½	15¼	15½	..
58,800 *Midvale St.	65¾	62¾	63¾	+ 2¾
13,950 P. T. & M.	25¾	23¾	24	+ ¼
16,400 *Penn. Rim.	162⅞	133	145	+ 3
650 *P.E. & M.Co.	118	105	111	+ 1
2,700 *St. Jos. Ld.	16¼	16	16¼	..
8,670 *Sax. M. C. C.	85	80	81	— 2
2,925 Sp. Body Co.	80	70¼	77	+ 8
1,140 Sp. B. Ln. pf.	120	118	119	+10½
6,000 St. Bt.,v.t.cfs.	39	37¾	38½	— ⅛
3,300 *Tob. Prod.	44	42¾	43¾	+ 1
1,400 Thom. A.,w.i.	28¾	27⅞	28	— ¼
100 Tri. Film	3½	3	3	..
12,100 Un. Prof. Sh.	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
80,200 *U.S.L.& H.C.	4	2⅞	3⅛	+ 1
19,300 *U. S. L. & H. Cp., pf.	5⅝	5	5¾	+ ½
500 U. S. Exp.	½	½	½	..
3,000 U. S. S.S. Co.	7½	6⅜	6⅞	— ⅛
308,200 *Unit.M., w.i.	94	71¾	81	— 7⅝
550 Univ. Mot.	5¼	5	5½	..
400 W. Pitts. Tor.	19¾	19¼	19¼	..
50 W.-P. T. pf.	50½	50½	50½	..
101,250 White M. Co.	60	54¼	58½	+ ½
3,100 W.F.C.v.t.cfs.	1¼	1	1	..
6,500 *Zinc. C. Co.	5	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

100 Anglo-Amer.	16	16	16	..
7 Buckeye P. L.	90	90	90	..
66 Illinois P. L.	166	165	166	— 3
76 Ohio Oil	232	227	229	— 1
85 Prairie P. L.	215	214	215	— 1
25 S. O. of N. J.	520	520	520	..
25 S. O. of N. Y.	208	208	208	— 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS

9,250 Am. Oil & G.	1¾	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
5,550 *Bar. O. & G.	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	..
30,000 *Cal. Oil (a pros.)	18	15½	15½	— ½
3,400 *†Cal. Oil pf. (a pros.)	78	77	78	..
10,300 *†Cent. Pet. (a pros.)	61	60	61	..
16,800 *Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.)	25¼	22⅜	25½	+ 1¼
41,275 *Cos. O. & G.	12⅞	10¾	12½	+ 1⅜
3,800 *C. O.&G. pf.	5	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
400 Empire Pet.	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
225 Houston	17¾	17	17¾	— ¾
40,900 *Fed. Oil	1⅜	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
4,300 *Int. Pet.	11	10	10½	— ¾
32,425 †Ken.O.&G. pf.	80	73	79	+ 5
2,600 †Lincoln Co. & Coal	40	34	40	+ 5
1,550 Met. Pet.	22½	22	22	— ½
1,470 Midwest Ref.	67	63½	66	— 1
21,000 *Midw. Oil	48	46	47	..
9,800 *Muskogee R.	3	2⅛	3	..
197,000 *Okla. Oil	21	15	18	+ 2
9,300 *Okla. Oil pf.	1	⅞	1	..
11,000 Okla. P. & R.	7⅝	7	7⅝	— ⅛
400 Pan-Am. Pet.	50	49	50	+ 1
11,200 Prudential	32	27	31	..
8,475 Penn. Gas	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	..
3,165 *Sap. O. & R.	11¾	11¼	11¼	..
2,850 *Sinclair Oil	48⅛	47½	48⅛	+ ⅝
625 Savoy Oil	14	14	14	..
64,315 *Un. West O.	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
3,670 *Ventura C.O.	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ 1
2,000 Vac. O. & G.	36	35	35	..
6,050 *Victoria Oil	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	..
1,000 Way. O. & G.	5	4⅞	5	..

MINING STOCKS

31,950 †Alaska-West.	50	45	50	+ 4
23,800 *†Atlanta	12½	11	11½	— ⅛
34,000 *Atlanta Sil.	63	61	62	..
34,800 †A.-Br. Col.M.	93	73	79	—14
2,500 Bingham Min.	13⅜	12⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
2,500 *†Booth	17	16	17	..
10,000 Butte & Bal.	8	8	8	— 1
3,500 Beaver Con.	40	37½	37½	..
32,200 Boston & M.	2	1½	2	..
1,450 Brad. M., Ltd.	1½	1½	1¾	— ⅛
100,750 Butte Cop. & Zinc	7¼	5½	7	+ 1¼
100 Buffalo Mines.	1½	1½	1½	..
500 Butte & N. Y.	2½	2½	2½	..
5,050 *Calav. Cop.	4½	4⅜	4⅜	..
45,200 Caledonia	67	66	67	+ 5
99,000 Canada Cop.	2½	1⅜	2⅛	+ 1⅛
15,200 †Cashboy	8	7½	8	— ⅛
2,950 C. de P. Cop.	37	35½	37	+ 1
21,850 Con. Ar. Sm.	1¾	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
1,000 Davis-Daly	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
7,000 Dome Ext.	34	34	34	..
6,800 Con. Nev.-U.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
8,125 D.-Arlz. Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
7,100 *Dupont Cop.	3½	2	2⅛	+ 1
5,400 Eagle & B.	2¾	2	2¾	— ¼
48,200 *†Emma Cop.	70	60	65	— 4
5,000 First N. Cop.	4¾	4	4½	..
1,000 *Fortuna M.	2¼	1¾	2	— ⅛
1,250 Florence	42	42	45	— 2
13,350 *†Field Cop.	98	93	94	— 2
11,650 *†G'field Mer.	10¾	10	10	— ½
1,000 *†G. Gold Min.	35	31	35	— 3
2,675 Howe Sound.	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5,000 †Hecla Min.	5¾	4¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
12,350 †I.M. & M.	2¾	2	2⅛	— ⅛
32,400 *†Int. Mines.	17	15	16	+ 1
5,100 *Iron Blossom	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
11,200 *†Jim Butler.	1¼	.98	.98	+ 5
59,650 J. Cards (a prospect)	2⅜	1⅜	1⅛	+ ⅛
6,600 Jumbo V. Ext.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
17,450 †Jumbo Ext.	91	88	91	+ 2
9,000 *Kora Mining Co., A prosp't	16	14	14	..
7,000 *†Kewanas	12¼	11	12	— ⅛
900 Kerr Lake	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	..
1,900 La Exposition	56	50	56	..
40,000 *†La Rose	70	40	40	—26
22,000 †Louisiana C.	18	15	18	..
2,300 La Rose	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
9,600 Majestic Cop.	1⅜	⅞	1⅛	..
1,900 Magma Cop.	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
38,100 *†Marsh	15¼	14⅛	15	— 1
5,600 McIntyre	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
6,900 McKinley-D.	60	55	59	+ 1
9,253 *Mojave T.	6⅝	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
19,925 Monitor Silver	2⅝	2½	2⅝	..
64,500 *Mont. Shoshone	30	25	29½	— ½
19,000 Murdock Min., a prospect	45	41	45	..
6,900 N. Y. & H. R.	17¼	16	17	..
1,200 Nipissing	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
1,200 N. Butte Dev.	¼	¼	¼	..
8,075 Oatman B.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room No. 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. —Admiralty.
Argument:
Staples Transp Co< Tug Volunteer.
Phoenix Sand, &c, Co< Tug Eureka.
Trial:
Pendleton<Tug C Gallagher.
Bodessa<Hamburg-Amer Line.
Lykiardopulo<SS Watuppa.
Moore<Lighter George Haber<Tug NY Cent No 20.
Scouten<Tug Eureka.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Miller<Harling.
Cohen<Lowe.
Wolf, Sanger & Heller <Pyledenberg.
Brewster<Seabright Land & Const Co.
Henry<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Gilbert<Mutual Chem.
Gordon<Prince Line, Lim.
O'Dell Realty Co< Bradley Const Co.
Canadian Carbon Co<
Franco-Am Chem Co<
Gitter<Penn RR.
Warchol<D. L & W.
US<Southwest Surety Ins Co (2.)
Barbara<NY C RR.
Fralick<Royal Mail Steam P Co.
Raphael Tuck & Sons <Gabriel.
Shubert Theat Co< Sherman Nat Bank
Prairie Oil & Gas Co< Rutgers Fire Ins Co.
Wagner<Pullman Co.
Forienno<Brie RR.
Dormer Bros Co< Shoninger Bros.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Bankruptcy discharges:
Wm J Mertz,
Robert T Lyons,
Chas Tampe,
Thos T Galligan,
Maurice de Greene,
Benj B Jaffa,
Fredk Wohn,
Chas Carlucci,
Frank A Hussey,
Ransom Cook,
Barnet L Abrams,
Chas E Gilbert,
Jackson & Geweler,
Peter A Dunn,
Chas Kausen,
Henry Hersog,
Michael Hersog,
Michael E Phillips,
John D Brone,
Michael E Phillips,
John D Brane,
Arthur S Miller,
Wm H Cook,
David L Schmeer,
Pelts, Sonneschein & Frank,
F W Beagrist & Co,
Gus Neiderman,
Under objections:
Jos L Plunkett,
Michael Gerstel,
Norman E Manwaring
Ernst Wiese,
Dorr & Hauben,
Adjourned cases:
John Applegate,
Samuel Abramowitz,
Bodessa<Hamburg-Amer Line.
Lykiardopulo<SS Watuppa.
Moore<Lighter George Haber<Tug NY Cent No 20.
Scouten<Tug Eureka.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Calendar for June 13 at 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.
Phila & Reading< Andrew Geraldi.
Beard and another< W H Flannery.
Gleason<Salutation, Weehawken Tug
William F Reed.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals will resume its sittings today for its last week until Fall. It may sit over on July for the purpose solely of handing down decisions.
DAY CALENDAR.
People<Talas.
People<Trybus.
People<Dimitt.
People<Harrison.
People ex rel Savage< Hutchings.
Smith, admx< Winston.
Williams et al<CNY.
Thompson, Infant< NY Cen RR.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
Pioneer Demon. Club of NY<Woods.
Gurland<CWL Rlty.
Planten<Nat Nas Bk.
Re Magee.
Schimmel<Troy Waste Mfg Co.
Southern Amuse Co< Epoch Prod Co.
Leiman<Steel.
Knickerbocker Hosp< Yarnall.
Skinner<Hamilton.
Bytovitski<EL Wilson Co.
Cohen<Berger.
Shiphorst<Pierce-Arrow Motor Car.
Innerfield<Innerfield & Co.
Altheimer<EC Rieles & Co.
Cooper<Greenhut.
Hyams<Hyams.
Lehman<Morgenthau. CNY<White.
Regan<Winkler.
Re Hoffman.
Rizzo<Syracuse (4.)
Picatagzi<Patent Scaffolding Co.
Oliveri<Mayer.
Maher<Y Homeo. Med. Col., etc. (2.)
Kaminsky<Carmana Realty Co.
Dietz<C A Schieren & Co.
Colby<Brodie.
Apicello<Sbarbore.
Simione<Simione.
United Elec L, etc.< CNY.
Shea<Johnson, Voorhees<Burke.
Re Hasbrouks, Story & Brooks.
Re Rosencrans.
Saxler<McBride.
George<Reade.
Excelsior Sav Bk< Wiggins.
Shaw<Dodge (2.)
Cohen, Freifeld & Co <CNY.
Jackson<Same.
Gershanky<Same (3.)
Quinn<Same (2.)
White<Aaron.
Wilson<Adamson.
Re Busck.
Morrison<Morrison.
Glennon<Hopper.
Marks<Singer.
Hahn<Same (2.)
Foster<Newmark.
Weaver<Weaver.
Tucker<Weeks.
Re DeForest<Calhoun.
Raesner<Raesner.
Citizens Sav Bk<Gans (2.)
Lord<US Transp Co.
Porter<Muller.
Dogin<Dogin.
Clergymen's Retiring Fund Soc<Krakower.
Same<Schwartz.
Wise<Marx.
Re Concrete Prod Co.
Wyler<Hagin.
Topal<O'Leary.
Lint, Butscher & Ross <Kraft (2.)
Hartigan<Aguilar Cp.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Re Green<Katz.
Nassover<Rosenblum.
Powers<Hotel Delgardo, Inc (4.)
Dreyfus<Koch.
C H Venner Co< Southern Ry.
Moses<Moses.
Rodgers<Rodgers.
Mellady<Mellady.
Boulagnet<Boulagnet.
Schnitzer<Weiss.
Maisel<Maisel.
Patterson Bria RR.
Springer<Springer.
Lobel<Lobel.
Krause<Krause.
Rimenberg<Rosenberg.
Lyon<Lyon.
Ruber<Glow.
Sorge<Sorge.
Priest<Priest.
Rethe<Levy.
Elliott & Scofield, Inc<Gusmer.
Brodbelt<Brodbelt.
Littejohn & Bull< Deutsch.
Preferred causes:
Maxson<CNY.
Goetz<Babbitz.
Bohiman<Goodman.
Delschley<Delschley.
Brown Cachard, Ceman<Jordan.
Bacon<Nat Nassau Bk
Equit Life Assur Soc of US<McGowin.
NY Trust Co<Hawley.
Schmalk<Meyers.
Strange<Halper.
Union Trust Co of N Y<Geddes.
Burns<Cohen.
General calendar:
Case on—Goelet<Shoninger Bros (2.)
Mandel<M Larkin & Son, Inc.
Kramer<Kempner.
Maloney<Elson.
Wrightson<Williams.
Krapes<N Y Rys.
Sardone<same.
Kingsland<Buch.
Edelman<Brown.
Joseph Beck & Sons< Danaher.
Kabolkin<Schwartz.
Iliwitzser<Citizens Bav Bank.
Putzevitch<Carbolite Chemical Co.
Weil<Axelrod.
Gendler<Reines.
Levine<Levy.
Genken<Kallman.
Kohn & Baer< Melstrich.
Malita<McCoy.
Messuri<Burroughs.
Potash<Jones.
Meyer<Berg.
Gehring<Hotel Review Magazine Co.
Strong<Sturges.
Kaufman<Roby.
Rosenberg<Llebowitz.
Arigo<Hudson & Manu RR.
Cons Elec Lamp Co< Van Loan.
Kats<Michelson.
Rosen<Intner.
Chestnut<Greenberg.
M Tolk Co<Smith.
Weinberg<Altman.
Seaman<Walt.
Jackson<Brown.
Sidoraky<Walsh.

PART IV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.
Case on—Norwood Pk Co<Purdy (2).

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Case on—Olenick<Olenick.
No day calendar.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M. (Held in Trial Term, Part VI.)
Flynn<N Y C RR.
Gerner<N Y C Rys.
Creighton<Star Co.
Hirsch<Wardinger.
Mount<Schmidt.
Hone<NY Cen RR (2)
Maloney<Levy & G.
Wasserman<Clarke Staple Co.
Watson<B & O RR.
Carr<CNY.
Toney<NY Cent RR.
Chollick<D, L & W RR.
Stief<5th Av Coach.
Neligan<CNY.
Foray<Diener.
Traverson<Int R T.
Internat Trust<Gow.
Donegan<All Rlty Co.
Cleighton<Commi Adv Assn.
Lewis<Nelson.
Gowlan<McNulty Bros.
Nilson<Kilpatrick.
Weldon<NY, N H & H RR.
Hensle<Edison Elec Illum Co.
Burkhardt<Acker, Merrell & Condit Co.
Lambert<So Bklyn Ry
O'Connor<City Inv Co.
Shea<Gregg (2).
Hogan<Kings County Lighting Co.
Liebowitz<L I RR (2).
Krakauer<Quebec SS.
Hohleder<Leh Val RR
McCarthy<Ansonia.
Mullaney<NY Rys.
Lundi<Dittrich.
Knebl<Schnaier.
Packles<Barrett.
Hinman<Weeks & Son
Halsrichter<Davis.
Cicero<N Y C RR.
Yanowitz<Travers Co.
Cosler<La Paris.
Paladino<N Y Rys.
Tischler<same.
Reies<Jeffreys & Co.
Fahlberg Sacch Wks< Birne Esp Co.
Clear.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on—Weaverson<Frame.
No day calendar.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on—Oppenheim<Met St Ry.
No day calendar.

PART VI.—Recess.
Causes remaining on the calendar of this part have been transferred to the day calendar of Part III.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on—Deinlein<Lion Brewery Co.
No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Weeks, J.—At 9:30 A. M. Case on—Klein<Ceaner.
No day calendar.

PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Covino<Mt Vernon. Case on.
Toledo<same.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Part III.)
Bauman<Watterson.
Field<Taub.
Christy<Lewis.
Trenor<Waitt, Inv Co.
Ricabona<H L Herbert & Co.
Polichronis<Bear Lithia Spgs Co (2.)
Ribot<NY Rys.
Katzman<Cafe Reagence.
Anker<Rupprich.
Moss<NY Polyclinic, &c Hosp.
Same<Schultze.
Stamp<58th St Amuse
Kraus<Queens Co Water Co.
Lehman<Block.
Wohlgemuth<Rankin.
Harami<Tsoromokos.
Label<O'Daniels Co.
Ryan<Hubser.
Shattuck<Perkins.
Zangara<Int R T.
Cognetta<Fishel.
Cregan<Dunn.
Fields<Waterproof'g.
Johnson<Kahn.
Levy Kinster<Cohen.
Leonard Kinster< same.
H Kinster<same.
Sheele<Girl RR.
Wright<Int R T.
Carey<Stanton.
Hartigan<Aguilar Corp
Murphy<Burns Bros.
J Brothschneider< Rosenblum.
M Brothschneider< same.
H Davids<Corpn of H & A Cohen.
B Davids<same. Case on.

PART XI.—Recess.

PART XII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—(Held in Trial Term, Part III.)
O'Connell<Johnson.
Cascioli<Leh & N E RR.
Horowitz<Lavine.
Montague<Malvern Realty Co.
Wenger<N Y Con RR
Pay<Sun Printing Co.
Hollis<Int R T.
Berkowitz<Freeman Street Co.
Corr<Horton I C Co.
Tucker<Pierre.
Adkins<Dowell.
Hale<Wright.
Acker<Platt.
Ludwichits<Fishman.
Flaumenbaum<Greenberg.
Kingsley<Sill.
Same<Schwerdt.
Lubinitsky<A D Const
John<Hull.
W L Brunk<B H RR.
G Pfeiffer<same.
Hyman<Nass El RR.
Kasherkewitz<BH RR
Bloom<Howitz.
Military<Davidov.
Holbrook<Mutual Life.
Place<N Y Herald.
Sullivan<Torsney.
Verplank<Port Wash Terra Co.
Albeck<N Y Times Co.
Fiske<Brooks.
Clear.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Wittemann<Riviera Realty Co.
Ditte<Paterno Const.
Franklin Bldg Co< Flinn.
Eltonhead<Travelers' Ins Co.
Hollander<Kauffmann
Goldbatt<Washer.
Morris<Proctor.
Feldman Con Co< Waller.
Workman<Great Neck Villa Co.
Richards<Aetna Accident, &c, Co.
Same<London & Lan. &c, Co.
Wood<Rooney.
Nat Nassau Bk<Earl.
Lyall<Salvin.
Wilson<Solomon.
Brucknor<Ins Co of N A.
Halbe<Adams (2).
Conway Co<Cumiskey.
Shelling<Co Fishman.
Giles<E Langer Pr. CNY<Carr.
Donovan<Dougherty.
Wright-Barclay, Inc,< Fleisamer.
Fuchs<Hannel.
Beaver<So Surety Co.
Cohen<Cohen.
Stoutenburgh<Ostro.
M Kaempfer & Sons< Mendelson.
Esterly Garment Co< Marks.
Baltzer<Levin.
N Y Water Supply Equip Co<Bayer.
Hannon<De Guraha.
Zinsser<Schmitt & S.
Elmohar Co<People's Surety Co.
CF<N Y & Harlem RR.
Same<Nat Surety Co.
Same<Emerson Bldg.
Strauss<Manhattan & Queens Trust Corp.
Leavitt<Lamborn.
Re Tanner Souvenir.
Robertson<CNY.
McCarthy<Cate.
Archibald<Brown.
Schwartz<Francis (2.)
Cicero<NY Cen RR.
McCarthy<De Carlo.
US Tr Co<Fleischmann Bros. Co.
Schwarz<Francis.
Naughton<J. Wanamaker.
Hyland<McNeille.
Weiher<Chalmers Mtr
Wm Fox Vaudeville Amer Play Co.
Morris<N N SS Co. CNY<Frazier.
Kenny<Federal Sign System.
Ivy B G F Realty Co.
Re Magee.
LaVelle<Hazelhurst.
Lippe<Lippe.
Mutoli<Francini.
Kerns Commiss Co< David Shannon Co.
Shaner<Roberts.
G D Wetherill & Co< Whitehead Var, etc. (2.)
CNY<Boyle.
Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Co<Hirsh, Bloom<Blick.
Barclay<Barclay.
Rim<Reiss.
Re CNY (Third Av.) Ostroff<CNY.
Buckley<Buckley.
Koch<Gallo.
Wright<Ackerman.
Franklin Sav Bk< Hartley.
Abiscott<Abiscott.
Cotter<Naughton-Mulgrew Mtr Car.
Tlach<Gerraty.
Schleoferman< Rosenberg.
Mack<Schmann.
Re Carnegie Tr Co.
Mann Bye, Ear & Throat Hosp<Weill.
Re Am Soc of San & Moral Prophylaxis
Colonial Sav Bk & Tr Co<Motor Truck & Tractor Co (2.)
Leigh<Leigh.
Cymberg<Lockwood.
Illinois Surety Co< Heinze.
Pearson<Welch.
Robertson<Reilly.
Strange<Halper.
Mackey<Brett.
Mallon<Mallon.
Messmer<Messmer & Carrin, Inc<Vanderbilt Concourse Corp.
Feinstein<Levy.
Abraham<Amer Ex Nat Bk.
Smedley<Lamport.
Gross<Browning.
Cleveland Trinidad Pav Co<CNY.
Dickinson<Giberson.
Bliss<Van Etten.
Select<Epstein.
Levy<Darcy.
Case on.

PART XV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on—Murphy<Mackey.
No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part XI.
Harris<Sanger & J. Ducas Co<Bayer Co.
Elfers<Schlessinger.
Breitbart<R Sanger.
Hayes<Thornton.
Williams<O'Siel.
Terranova<A A Volk Co.
Sherry<Ostro.
Engel<Moynihan.
Sherin<The Terrill Co, Inc.
Schwartz<Vandeweghe
Meyer<Buckridge.
Charles Cont Co<CNY
Honemier<Riess Mfg. Rottiers & Mfg Supply Co<The Frank Brew
American Woolen Co< Davis.
United Dist Co< Reiser.
Young<Erb.
Ulanor<Morris.
Potter<Pulsifer.
Kelly Springfield Tire Co<McIntyre.
Marrone<CNY.
Quinn<Emery.
Donnell<Bishop.
Burns Bros<CNY.
Watson<L M Newgass
Sherman<Fisher & Fisher.
Bogart<Thomashefsky.
Same<Thomashefsky Theatre Co.
Same<Thomashefsky.
Alfter<Speckortsky.
Silverstein<Wachsman
Kramer<Kempner.
Reynolds<Potterton Bros.
Dicker<Korn.
Ragona<Brockman.
Feinigsberg<Catharine & Water St Corp.
Riess<Frank A Seitz Realty & Const Co.

PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Hoyd<A Klipstein Co.
Knight<Review of Reviews Co.
Lande<Imperator Film Karnes<Carlson
Loper<Horan.
Stockum<Lambert Hoisting Engine Co.
Buchan<Gallagher.
Hudson Bldg<Compagnie Gen Transatlantique.
Kamber<Walker.
Pease & Elliman<39 & 41 W 25 St Rlty Co.
Dodson<Stillman.
Weil<Comodlea Vertrieb von Buhnenwerken.
Arbib<Weil Feather.
Melken<Jorn.
Watson<Ross.
Rodgers<CNY.
Herbst<Goldfarb.
Atterbury Motor Car Co<Atterbury Com'l Truck Co.
Levy<Moskowits.
Price<Rentner.
Stoltzer<Sullivan.
Wilson<Ill Surety Co.
Weiss<A. Baldwin & Co.
Mortgage Associates< Hanf.
Nat Aniline Chem Co< Scharburger.
Landing Bros<Mandel V Loewers Gamb Brew<McCluskey.
Univ Film Mfg Co< Ziegler.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Gelkin<Hamburg-Am Line.
Striker<Sleman.
Manhan<Lewis.
Grabisky<Union Nav. Brad Wks.
Dale<Dale.
Englander<Ortelg & Loveday Co.
Green<Jobsod Gifford Co.
Sixsmith<Ford Motor Cycle & Auto Sup.
Wallace<Werblow-Fisher Corp.
Oppenheimer<Missouri Kansas & Texas Ry.
Rubin<Standard Fur Dyeing Co.
Stoner<Gamewell Fire & Alarm Co.
C J Dryden Co<B S Moss Theat Enterp.
Hallock<Satterfield.
Welch<Valentine.
Belmar<Box Office Attrac Film Rental.
Stanton<Cunard SS Co, Ltd.
A Davis & Son<Russ Transp & Ins Co.
Cragin<Berkeley.
Manis<Public Bank.
T E Jeffrey Co<Wellborn.
Branek<Scannell.
B Altman Co<Rydos Photoplay Co.
Coltons<Agnew.
Messineer & Carrin, Inc<Vanderbilt Concourse Corp.
Feinstein<Levy.
Abraham<Amer Ex Nat Bk.
Smedley<Lamport.
Gross<Browning.
Cleveland Trinidad Pav Co<CNY.
Dickinson<Giberson.
Bliss<Van Etten.
Select<Epstein.
Levy<Darcy.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Mary M Guildford,
Hebert A Craft,
Valeria L Harriss,
Mary H Callaghan,
Henry Coolidge,
Susie W Wolfe,
Marie Christensen,
Margaret L Kingsley,
George D. Morgan,
Martin Flynn,
Eugene de Ridder,
Rachel H Peiffer,
Clara M Wray.
TRIAL TERM (May Term continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
Case on—Amos F Eno.
Patrick Walsh.
TRIAL TERM (June Term)—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested wills:
Mary Gleason,
John Wilkins.
Estates of:
Francis L Leland,
Charles H Goldsmith.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Colon<Emigrant Ind Sav Bank.
Schulman<Mikosorsky.
Ward<Ellis.
B Altman Co<Slayback.
Milbank, Leaman & Co<Hall.
Chas & Co<Robertson.
Fleischel<Eisenberg.
Riegel Sack Co<Tidewater Portland Cement Co.
Ascher<McAllister.
Blum<Davis.
Nitchke<Canfield.
Hunter<Kleine (2.)
Sherman<Fisher & Fisher.
Bogart<Thomashefsky.
Same<Thomashefsky Theatre Co.
Same<Thomashefsky.
Alfter<Speckortsky.
Silverstein<Wachsman
Kramer<Kempner.
Reynolds<Potterton Bros.
Dicker<Korn.
Ragona<Brockman.
Feinigsberg<Catharine & Water St Corp.
Riess<Frank A Seitz Realty & Const Co.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
CNY<Intemann.
Wm Lustgarten & Co< Henderson.
Horton<Garrity.
Harris<Harris.
Hiller<N E RR Co.
Joseph Bensing Co< Hodgson.
Mauro<Santa Margerita Belica Soc'y.
Napolitano<Napolitano.
Re NY Ave (Neger.)
Re Ave P (Zellner.)
Bowman<Bowman.
Foglia<Pitts Plate Glass Co.
Simpson<Sire.
NY Tel Co<Dittman.
Blackburn<Schlesinger.
Draim<Draim.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Re E 12th St (Katske)
Fischer<Larson.
Burmeister<Burmeister.
Re Boulevard (Burke)
Herowitz<Dunkak.
Dickholtz<Dickholtz.
Mathewson<Edelstein.
Bruns<Bruns.
Schwartz<Cesareo.
Christy<Christy.
Montannino<Minolfi.
Delaney<Usher.
Louis De Jonge & Co <Bauman.
Charnow<Winkelman.
Huntington Lumber & Coal<Schaefer & Co.
Dean<Dean.
Sellgson<Matluck.
Pines<Consol Briarwood Estates.
Duane<Bd of Educa'n
Alsamora<Alsamora.
Wehrhoefer Bros Co< Ehrhart.
Re NY Mun Ry (Benisch) Crescent St-Jamaica Av.
Same (Somerville.)
Re Livingston (Review Apportionmt.)
Speicher<CNY.
Feldman<Feldman.
Lazarus<Nister.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.
Eisenbach<Parshelsky.
Laugeon<D'Amato.
Elliott<Waldron.
Roberts<Roberts.
Strattman<Sklar.
Flaxman<CNY.
Katz<Hummerich.
McCarren<Foley.
Indian Wet Laundry Co<Hansbach.
Sauerwacker<Taylor.
Carl<Star Co.
Rosenquist<Rosenquist.
Weinmuller<Mahland.
Schwartz<Vasa.
Quin<Quin.
Vogt<Vogt.
Duffy Co<Todebush.
Brownsville Assets Corp<St Dean Rlty.

The remaining cases on the June calendar and called for trial June 9, and marked ready, will be added to subsequent day calendars for trial as the above cases are disposed of.

RENEDICT, J.
Richards<Scharmann.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VII., Platt, J.; Part VIII., Jaycox, J.
Ehrgott<Acme Metal Ceiling Co.
Breslin<German Jnl.
Lynch<B H RR.
Rebhun<Same.
Barker<Babcock.
Manne et al<Duberstein.

Antoinu< Nassau RR.
Pearlman & Brown< Doscher et al.
Bruggermann< Schaeffer.
McGillicuddy<Coney I & B RR et al.
Bennett<Dezell et al.
Noar<Coney I &B RR
Baker<Nassau RR.
Mirabell<Coney I & B RR.
Hamilton<NY Consol RR.
Beckman<Stewart.
Rooke<Connell et al.
Mulstein Co<Bonacci Contg Co et al.
Miller<Reid.
Reitz<Marx.
Campbell<Fire Bldg.
Pendrell<Ziegler.
Masser<Lavigne et al.
Rogers<B H RR.
Lichtenstein< Futterman.
Scherts<O'Connor.
Hunker<Third Av Ry.
Borelli<Greenwood Cemetery.
Bredehoft<Eain, Inv.
Saliman<Rickert.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day upon this call:
Loree<B H RR.
Rance<same.
Callaghan<Kings Co Refrigerating Co.
Henderson<Man Real Estate Assoc.
Jacobs<B H RR.
Rowley<Richtberg.
Feehan<Draper.
Kantrowitz<B, Q Co & Hub RR.
Barsky<Transit Dev.
Sawey<Wisser.
Blank<Mar Basin Co.
Olswang<Turk.
Rosenberg<Rothfarb
Swift<Obermeyer & Liebman et al.
Cuneo<C I & B R R et al.
Mercurio<Wood.
Markowitz<CNY.
Walsh<Seaver.
McMahon<N Y Rys.
Procellier<Rapold.
Crudo<Harris.
Varlale<Nas R R.
Sweeney<Chesebrough Bldg Co.
Heggs<Streeter et al.
Mehling<Selner.
Marcone<Reeve.
Baldwin<Jackson et al.
Pearson<Fire Ins Salvage Co.
Morton<Elsig.
Highest number reached on regular call, 4060.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Julia Dillon,
Albert Krebs,
Calagero Abruzzo,
Antonio Cantillo,
Amelia Fleischmann,
Jacob Barnet,
Herman Wischmann,
George H Sayre,
Frederick Lutters,
David P Baumann,
Charles Prilles,
Onagris Abruzzo,
James F Crowley,
Administration of:
Frederick Meyer,
Benjamin Oransky,
Accounting of:
John Murphy<
Emil Wagner,
Katharine Meyers,
Lelio Ferri,
Charles Street,
Daniel Turnbull,
Velinot A Warburton,
Stephen A Donlon,
Margaret McIntire,
Isabel Neale.
Estates of:
Abraham Brockman,
Paul Casserly,
Feuring Infants,
Evelyn A Hallbert,
Lucy Miner,
Gabriel Vicedomini,
Juliet D Man,
Henry H Thompson,
Mary E Healy,
Annie Sirius,
Emily M Hardy,
Walter L Isaacs,
Della Panier,
Hanna Doran,
Edward F Doran.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.
Sarah Snyder,
Thomas Scouler,
George Williams,
Mary Riggulo,
Robert Heutscher,
Kate Wright,
John F O'Hara,
Amelia Fleischmann,
John Gogerty,
Mary Martell.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR.—Part IV., May, J.; Part IV., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
Levy<Horowitz (ready Part IV.)
Kosen<Hutner.
Gordon<B H RR.
Flynn<White.
Shirk<B H RR.
De Muria<Bartley.
Rappaport<C I & B RR.
Lisa<B H RR.
Marcelle<C I & B RR.
Reagan<Nas Elec RR.
Ryan<same.
Guarino<B H RR.
The highest number reached on regular calendar, 4707; on call, 4906.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Koster<West Co Brew.
Morelli<Martin.
Keating<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Ranft<Eisele.
Johnson<Whelan.
Horowitz<Cohen.
Kelly<Osborne.
Powers<Brewer (2).

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:
Cyan<Engel.
Featherstone<Cornell & Co.
Hyers<NY C & H R RR Co.
Newell<Pratt.
Hyers<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Dolan<Ellis.
Rissi<West Elec RR.
Luciano<Lawrence Park Realty Co.
Krupilis<Phil & Read Cop & Iron Co.
Persick<same.
O'Keefe<Yonkers RR.
Wilson<Waite.
Willenborg<City of Yonkers.
Mulvey<Williamson.
Schulman<Gordon.
Hayden<City of New Rochelle.
Tutino<Pennell.
Trica<Guggois.
Williams<Mullen.
Johnson<West St RR.
Dunn<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Haight<Sutherland.
Same<Sentinel Pig Co.
Same<Port Chester Pub Co.
Same<Pelham Sun Pub Co.
Highest number reached on call, 1835.

PART II.—Keogh, J.—Special contract cases.
Samuels<Brown.
Callaghan<Fleishman.
Young Men's Lyceum< Nat Ben Franklin Fire Ins Co.
Callelo<West Elec RR.
Doranthino<N Y C RR.
Donovan<same.
Koch<Greenberg.
Coffey<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Pettitte<N Y C & H R RR.
Simons<Madden.
Miles<Replogle.
Swan<Thompson.
Wallace<Scala.
Rubin<Fligel.
Stubbmann<CNY.
Blank<Frohnhoefer.
McGowan<Bklyn Cooperage Co.
Hansen<H H RR.
Boylan<Hogg et al.
Tivoli<United Fruit.
Ryder<Bell.
Donovan<CNY.
O'Farrell<Briggs.
Farrell<N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Miller<Mt Dean Realty Co et al.
Powers<Bauer et al.
Lazarus<Nister et al.
Mulholland<B H RR.
Seaman<Smith.
Carter & Co<CNY.
Berglas<Schwartz.
Tammany<CNY.
Steinberg<Brown Bros
Schulz<Johnston.
Strauss et al<CNY.
Walsh<Vreeland City Line.
Hughes<Nassau RR.

FOR MONDAY, JUNE 19.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Lurken<Barany.
Millbrook Co<City of New Rochelle.
Clark<Nayor.
Kappus<Schulte.
Presel<West Co Brew
Re Naughton.
Baruch<Weiher.
Beattie<Mt Vernon Sub Land Co (2.)

The following causes may be answered ready or passed to another day:
Prime<Merian.
Miller<Ruese.
Anderson<Dieterich.
Hepburn<Long.
Yonkers Nat Bank< John P Gilbert Co.
Griffiths<Crary.
Home Say Bank of White Plains<Barrett.
Buchanan<Houghton.
Highest number reached, 170.

PART II.—Keogh, J.—Short cause calendar.
Clark<Marinelli.
Mut Trust Co of West Co<Catlin (3.)
Myers<Pres, &c, Vil of Ossining.
Kaslowsky<Ingleee.
Decker<Lindner.
Baumgartner<Baumgartner.
Levine<Knets.
Smith CNY, West & Boston Ry Co (2.)
Ross<City of Yonkers (2.)
Kunze<Rosenzweig.
Klein<same.
Doscher<same.
West Co Brew Co< Carlough.
Lafayette Holdg Co< Irving Nat Bank.
Banks<Olim.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.
The answer must be "ready" or "off." No cause on this calendar will be set for a day. Cases must be ready for trial in their order when reached.
Gus<Richardson.
Nagle<Nagle.
Disbrow<Disbrow.
Lilienthal, an infant< Lilienthal, an infant
Hill<Regan.
Hencken<Whitfield et al.
Gerston<Reliable Building Co.
Gallucci<Schrott et al
Nole<Abate et al.
Trumpy<Hubbard et al.
May<Kelly.
O'Donnell<O'Donnell.
Klein<Foley.
Kleinman<Kleinman.
Stone<Stone.
Webster<Ferris.
Burch, as admx< Burck et al.
Krulewits<Gering.
Foulke<Foulke.
Kroll<Kroll.
O'Brien<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Figona<Crane.
Powers<West Elec RR
Goldman<Schlesser.
Quinn<Bugden.
Doonan<Olcott.
Birch<Sees.
Nason Mfg Co< McDonald.
Interstate Tract Treating Co<Pratt.
Boyd<Wilson Pub Co.
Welsh<Pitts Con Co.
Geoghuius<Phil & R Coal & Iron Co.
Ryksynski<Mackey.
Limonge<Pennell.
Abrams<D & L Bldg.
Morabito<Dannman.
St Cartier<N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Fischer<Dobrieszynski.
Niehaus<Niehaus.
Ferns<Guiffre.
Batten<Clauss.
Pace<West Elec RR.
Ede<same (2).
Techantin<same.
Moran<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Michaelson<Ebling Brewery.
Pfotenhauer<West Elec RR.
Duffy<West St Ry Co.
Gamar<Gamar.
Schell<Schell.
Holden<1st Church of Christ, Scientist, of Flushing & another.
Prendergast et al< Degnon Rity & Terminal Imp Co.
Schrader<Schrader et al.
Horton et al<Queens Co Mach Corp'n.
Deady<Tokalon Mfg.
Martin<Baumann.
Kurtzner<Kurtzner.
Rembt<Rembt.
Timmes<Timmes.
Parshelsky Bros< Koeppel et al.
Baumann<CNY.
Zudek<Bielius.
Goodstein, as Trustee <Dale et al.
Von Mallen<Von Mallen.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Messina<Rosenberg.
Bartel<Zechmeister.
Morina<Gordano.
Zechmeister<Bartel.
Bank of Long Island< Llewellyn et al.
Nagle<Nagle.
Reining<Reining.
Hutter<Olcott, as trustee.
Reeves<Hoge.
Weismann, as committee<Leary.
Palmer<Palmer.
Krampe<Krampe.
Hure<Hure.
Lalor<Lalor.
Laventhal<H B Pearnall, Jr, Co, Inc.
Thompson<Thompson.
Baer<Baer.
Pirone<Janicki.
Kajkowski<Kajkowski.
Blasey<Voip.
Malkiewics<Malkiewics.
Highest number reached is 251.

TRIAL TERM—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Reardon<Barrett, as President of Adams Express Co.
Zeller, an infant< Schenck.
Adams<O'Keefe.
Klein<Manhattan Steam Bky Inc et al.
Gallagher<NY Cen & H R RR Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Schoenfeld<NY & Queens Co Ry Co.
Boles, an infant< Hazen.
Rigney, an infant< Block.
Ivory, an infant< Queens Bor Garage, Inc.
Clark, as admx<CNY.
Guhrens<Heubiein.
Rogers<Ladew, as admr.
Taylor, an infant< Stewart.
Forstbauer<Reiners.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 970.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.—Barker, as admr.<N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.<Dunn.
Pfaeffle<Coney I & B RR Co.
Plage<B H RR Co.
Hirn<Behrer.
Elsner<Hammerly.
Genova<Transit Development Co.
Becker<Huffmire.
Leinert<Sheepshead Bay & Rockaway Ferry Co.
Vail<Rathbun.
Abbott<Davies.
Thomas<Shanley.
Sanger<CNY.
Chatsky<same.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 970.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.—Barker, as admr.<N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.<Dunn.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BRASH, HENRY, (June 5, 1915;) net estate, $47,020. Decedent's widow, Rosalie, and daughters are the beneficiaries. Assets: Bank, $1,225; stocks and bonds, $51,508, including 120 shares Pabst Brewing Co. preferred, $9,840; 80 shares Consolidated Gas Co., $10,000; 10 State of New York highway bonds, $10,000, and 15 $1,000 bonds Third Av. Ry. Co., $12,187.

BUXBAUM, CHARLES L., (Jan. 18, 1916;) net estate, $25,816. Decedent died intestate and his widow, Dorothy, and father, Simon, are the beneficiaries. Assets: Bank, $25,-994; personalty and insurance, $2,165.

LAFFAN, MICHAEL F., (Aug. 19,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Showery weather continued during Sunday throughout the Atlantic States, the lower lake region, Tennessee, the Middle Mississippi Valley, the Plains States, and the north Rocky Mountain region. Fair weather prevailed elsewhere. Cool weather continues generally east of the Rocky Mountains except in the Gulf States, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and the Middle Atlantic and New England States. The indications are that the weather will be partly overcast and cool Monday and Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday.—North Atlantic, Middle Atlantic, light variable winds and overcast, showery weather; South Atlantic and East Gulf, light variable winds and generally fair weather; West Gulf, moderate south winds and generally fair weather.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern New England, showers Monday; Tuesday, cloudy.

Southern New England, Eastern and Western New York, New Jersey, Eastern and Western Pennsylvania, Delaware—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.....62	53	4 P. M.....72	56	
6 A. M.....62	51	6 P. M.....71	55	
9 A. M.....65	53	9 P. M.....68	53	
12 M.....69	55	11 P. M.....69	55	

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 67; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 68.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 53; at 8 P. M. it was 56. Maximum temperature, 56 degrees, at 8 P. M.; minimum, 51 degrees, at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 95 per cent., at 8 A. M.; 88 per cent., at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.01 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.01 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
2:30—64 Goerck St.; A. Oppenberg	Slight
2:35—1,406 Webster Av.; Wm. James	$2,500
10:20—946 Kelly St.; Dr. Hemlich	Slight
11:15—237 Wooster St.; M. Frankenstein	Slight
P. M.	
12:40—464 Amsterdam Av.; Elinore Mott	Slight
2:55—1,186 Washington Av.; J. Chefin	Slight
7:50—167 Stanton St., N. Berger	Slight
9:45—164 E. 46 St.; Mary Long	Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that the by-laws be amended in reference to the compensation of additional teachers, and that provision be made in the budget for 1917 for increased compensation for them.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that an item of $5,000 be inserted in the budget for 1917 for the employment of five teachers for the Leake and Watts Home at Yonkers.

Contracts for $4,980 have been awarded for alterations, repairs, &c., at P. S. 42, 46, 48, 50, 54, 57, 59, 65, 66, 82, 90, and the Richmond Hill High School, Queens.

The following thirty-five Hunter College alumnae, among others, took advanced degrees last week: Master of Science at Columbia University—Dorothy Campbell, '15; Marguerite Dickson, '13; Pauline Nichthauser, '15; Wilhelmina H. Peper, '11; Mabel Snow, '14. Master of Arts at Columbia University—Ida V. Ackerle, '07; Jeannette Armstrong, '15; Carrie M. Caldwell, '15; Lillian M. Connolly, '12; Anna De Maria, '12; Irene S. Dougherty, '11; Anna Eletz, '12; Bella Friedman, '13; Sarah R. Friedman, '15; Jennie M. Hosy, '12; Irene A. Horton, '12; Lena H. Klasky, '07; Katherine E. Kuemmerle, '14; Lucy A. McLaughlin, '14; Sophia E. Marck, '15; Elsie E. Pell, '14; Gabrielle Raszewski, '12; Mabel M. Ritti, '13; Jessie Schapp, '14; Eugenia N. Schoenfeldt, '13; Mary K. Smith, '14; Adele E. Streeseman, '12; Mildred A. Walsh, '14.

Master of Pedagogy at New York University—Mary B. Himmelmann, '14. Master of Arts at New York University—Lena Mayers, '07; Suzanne Roth, '14. Master of Science at New York University—Elizabeth D. Focht, '15; Sarah Greenspan, '14; Sally E. Kutz, '09. Bachelor of Commercial Science—Mary A. McDonnell, '07.

On Wednesday, June 14, at 10 A. M., the students of Bay Ridge High School will give an outdoor entertainment as their contribution to the Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration. Through the kindness of Park Commissioner Raymond V. Ingersoll they are enabled to give this on the green in the park before the school. For this entertainment they will present "Master Skylark." This play was dramatized by Mr. Edgar Burrill from a book of the same name, originally published in the St. Nicholas Magazine. This play was especially prepared for production in the Shakespeare year, and it is supposed to represent with unusual faithfulness various phases of life in Shakespeare's time. Between the acts of the play students of the school will give Elizabethan dances, while appropriate music will be added by the school glee club and orchestra.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York City.

Nurse takes invalid, convalescent, aged in her detached cottage, 357 78th St., Brooklyn.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; one hour Wall Street; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

$10-$12 weekly; choice board; homelike surroundings; near shore, Islip, L. I. Particulars by phone. Flatbush 6859.

New York State.

Glynn House, Warrensburg, N. Y.—Adirondack Mts., village suburbs; near P. O. and Church; fine table; cream, milk; fresh vegetables; clean, airy rooms. B. F. Glynn, Prop.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange. Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York. Cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

At Bloomfield.—Two delightful rooms, facing park; near tennis club and depots; easy commuting; "a boarding house that is different"; references required. Mrs. K. A. Fee, 11 Park Place.

South Orange, N. J., 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family; beautiful home, grounds and location; near Lackawanna; large room; private bath and good table; references.

Rhode Island.

Quiet, Christian environment, picturesque lake, high elevation, modern rates. Pentecostal Collegiate Institute, North Scituate, Rhode Island.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York, ss.:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, 1916, the Hoboken Ferry Company, as owner, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as lessee and charterer, of the Ferryboat "Ithaca," filed their petition and libel praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about the 17th day of March, 1914, from a collision between the said Ferryboat "Ithaca" and Car Float No. 82, in tow of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey Steam Tug "Roselle," which occurred in the North River, in the State of New York, in said Southern District of New York, on said 17th day of March, 1914, that the petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this court, in the sum of $50,000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., United States Commission, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of September, 1916, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon, and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated New York City, June 8d, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

TWELVE-ROOM HOUSE,
14 20th St., Elmhurst Heights, L. I.
All improvements; rent $45; eight minutes from 42d St., New York, upon completion of Corona extension of elevated road; highly restricted neighborhood. J. P. Sloane, Agent, 887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

51 East 92d St. and 130 East 95th St. are being improved; electric light, plumbing, parquet floors, and will decorate to suit. Caretaker, on premises, your broker, or Inquire Chas. V. Snedeker, 50 Elizabeth St.

For sale, four-story and basement single flat corner house, on Beekman Place; price $19,000. N 39 Times.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Bayside—Fine plot, overlooking Bay; fishing, boating, golf. Overlook Farm, Monsey, N. Y.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Scarsdale.—Exceptional residence plot, 1½ acres; high, fine location; has peculiar advantages; owner, private party, must sell. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, New York.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Swell 5-room waterfront bungalow, modern throughout, beamed ceiling, panelled walls, open fireplace, steam heat, large porch, fine kitchen, bedrooms with connecting bath, ¼ block from bathing beach, boating and fishing; $250 cash, balance easy monthly payments. Further details, "Ocean Bungalow," 169 Times Downtown.

Small hill top bungalow, with a fine view; large plot to raise chickens and vegetables; some clear ground, rest big shade trees; 5 minutes from station; $1,800 complete; on easy terms. B. Schenck, 149 Times Downtown.

$250 cash, balance $25 monthly, buys fully improved bungalow; 55 minutes from city; water, heat, and electricity; 5 minutes to station; title guaranteed. Glen, 175 Times Downtown.

Cozy little house for $1,200; 40 minutes out; near trolley, school, and bay; large garden plot; $100 down, $8 monthly. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Forest Hills Gardens.—$1,400 buys equity worth $2,000 in corner plot, Puritan Av. and Greenway South. E 264 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For sale at Scarsdale, 12-room house, modern improvements; 5 minutes from station. M 134 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Hackensack, N. J. For $3,500. Approximately 5 acres rich level upland, (no buildings,) located on Hackensack Av. with big frontage on Hackensack River; 16 miles from New York, 10 minutes' easy walk from Fairmount Av. Station of Erie R. R. In addition to the high land there are also several acres of low land, and the commercial possibilities are great, as the river is now being dredged to admit steamers by this land; low commutation, good neighborhood. Would make ideal suburban estate, or can be cut into building lots; there is a fringe of timber, balance in cultivation. Write to owner, W. D. Callender, 538 S. Clark St., Chicago, or for inspection, apply to Wm. Shaffer, real estate, cor. Main and Elm, Hackensack, N. J.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Must sacrifice eight-room residence; all improvements, large plot, shade, fruit, hennery; house excellent condition; best section, ten minutes to station; high elevation; $4,500; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, & 3 baths; $6,300 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Modern brick hotel in New England, open all year; good tourist and commercial business. X 279 Times Annex.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage, second or third, on Manhattan property; high-class, desirable investment. N 91 Times.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Attention, Garage and Automobile Trade.—My clients will build up-to-date garage or business building, give long lease to responsible tenant, in West 59th St., between Columbus and the Circle. J. Loeb, 296 West 142d.

Offices, large and small; attractive offices, $17.50 to $50 monthly; modern conveniences. Apply on premises, 109 Broad St.

Large, light, outside private office. 303 5th Av., corner 31st St. Room 1904.

Desk room, small offices, storage space to let. Tredway, 45 Barclay St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 16 East 17th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED, at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.—Two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, all outside; full hotel service; Summer rates, $12 weekly and up; extra large 3-room suite, $17.50.

Apartments, two rooms and bath, furnished; full hotel service; 1 block from subway and "L"; rent $10.50 weekly. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Handsomely furnished, airy 6-room apartment; all outside rooms; for Summer months to responsible tenant. 144 East 40th.

Housekeeping apartment to rent, furnished or unfurnished; 5 light rooms and bath; elevator, telephone; reduction. 144 East 22d.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS,
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH.
Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express, cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; improvements just completed; very exceptional opportunity.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 136 WEST 73D ST.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway; 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $42.50.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Convenient Columbia University elevator apartment, outside; July 1, Oct. 1; reasonable rates; three furnished bedrooms, dining room, kitchenette, bath; references. N 90 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

A.—A.—A—Schuyler Arms Hotel, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished two, three, four, five rooms, shower bath, all night maid, bell boy; elevator and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 to $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

160th, 645 West, between Ft. Washington Av. and Riverside Drive; an elegant 7-room furnished apartment, 2 baths; first floor; southern exposure; rent $80.

Riverside Drive, 468, (Cor. 119th.)—Most beautiful section on Drive; 7 rooms, 2 baths; sublet, completely furnished. Brodrick.

Broadway, 84th.—Five rooms, elegantly furnished; beautiful new building. Phone Schuyler 5550.

Exceptional corner, 7 rooms, overlooking Hudson; southern exposure; reasonable. Kelsey, 550 West 157th St.

71st, 68 West.—One and two room apartments, with kitchenettes; cozy; immaculately clean; Summer rates.

Handsomely furnished 7-room apartment; concession for Summer. 606 West 115th St.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 80 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Two-room apt.; private bath; maid service. Phone 3196 Circle. 70 West 51st.

84th St., 318 West.—Eight rooms, completely furnished; $65 month. Redlich.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Sublet 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, unfurnished; all light, outside rooms; elevator; white service. Apartment 6D, 236 West 70th St. See Superintendent.

To sublet, two-room kitchenette, southern exposure; also 3 rooms kitchenette and bath. 435 West 119th St. Agent on premises.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

To sublet, 305 West 72d St., one 5-room and 2 baths, suitable for doctor. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 5-room and bath, one 6-room and bath, 526 West 136th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 7-room and 2 baths, one 5-room and bath, 615 West 162d St. Agent on premises.

5-room apartments, elevator, outside rooms, near park; rent $35 to $40. 185 Audubon Av., N. E. corner 173d.

111TH, 507 WEST.—To sublet, one six rooms and bath. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 7-room and bath, 180 Claremont Av. Agent on premises.

111TH, 507 WEST.—To sublet, 7 rooms and bath. Agent on premises.

Sublet, 803 West 180th St., Apt. 46, four rooms, outside; elevator.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

37 EAST 38TH ST.
Large rooms; private bath; elevator; references.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
ROOMS; TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

NO. 37 EAST 53D ST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Large or small room; near Park; board optional; phone.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.)—Teachers' residence; Summer rates; transients; $8 to $12. Phone 0768 Murray Hill; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with and without bath; excellent cuisine; Summer rates; references.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th St. Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; second floor front; excellent table; reference.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Small, large rooms, with private bath; references; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Parties desiring comfortable home, with refined surroundings; private bath; electricity; Southern cooking; also smaller room.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Newly furnished rooms; running water; elevator; shower; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful suit; single; shower; elevator, subway; excellent table. Steel.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORY; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER RATES.

72D, 209 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; cool; pleasant surroundings; excellent meals; outside table guests accommodated; special Summer rates.

72D ST., 157 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well appointed house; near subway, "L," surface.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms, with board; excellent location.

72D ST., 120 WEST.—Comfortable accomodations; moderate rates; electricity. 6041 Columbus.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; baths; also single; fine table.

73D, 260 WEST.—Exceptionally bright and handsomely furnished double front room; twin brass bedsteads; accommodation superior to many hotels at half cost; separate tables; superior cuisine; recommended by resident guests.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private bath; reasonable; near Riverside Park.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, cool, attractively furnished front room; reasonable; excellent table.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; bath; exceptional board; table guests; reasonable.

77TH, 801 WEST.—Select pension; superior accommodations; cool double, single rooms, private baths; best home table; electricity.

70TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, and homelike for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; concessions; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable, furnished large, small rooms, private baths; good table.

West Side.

82D, 116 WEST.—Single room, finely furnished; excellent table; electricity; moderate.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

92D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; gentlemen, couples appreciating superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Medium attractive room; meals; those appreciative of best home living.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; table boarders; electric lights; near park; reference.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large, small rooms; private bath, lavatory; excellent table. Maslin.

102D, 253 WEST.—Large room and private bath; elegantly furnished; also single room; excellent table. Aarons.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence with every comfort; offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; with, without private bath; excellent table board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; private bath, electricity; excellent cuisine.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Desirable room, scrupulously clean; all conveniences; exceptional table; table guests.

142D, 516 WEST.—Large front room; subway and elevated; telephone; table board.

142D, 540 WEST.—Large front room, suitable two; phone; running water; private house.

CONVENT AV., 336.—Attractive double, single front rooms; select neighborhood; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family has beautiful large rooms facing Drive; suitable for two. Apt. 6B. Telephone Audubon 4570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 315, (75th.)—Beautiful, cool rooms; subway, bus; exceptional table.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76, Near Borough Hall.—Homelike, attractive rooms; excellent table. Main 1159-W.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

To Rent for Season—Bungalow, six to twelve rooms; all improvements and nicely furnished. The only cottages facing the Great South Bay. For particulars apply G. G. Roe, Patchogue, L. I.

Madison, Connecticut.—Summer cottages for rent; houses furnished; running water; electric lighting; garage; Country Club, golf; request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

Lake Hopatcong.—Eight-room cottage, furnished; beautiful waterfront; open fireplace; running water; rent $250. Chater, 6 Bay Ridge Place, Brooklyn.

Cottages, furnished, rent or sale; fronting on Mt. Lake; boats, running water; $125 for entire season. John H. Hoyt, Delaware, N. J.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway.
Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring & limousine.
Packard, 1915, Runabout, wire wheels.
Packard, 1912, 18 H. P. Runabout.
Cadillac, 1916, Touring.
Cadillac, 1915, Touring, landaulet.
Mercer, 1914, Touring; 1912, Raceabout.

Cadillac, 1914, 7-passenger touring car; self-starter, electric lights, &c.; 14,000 miles; perfect condition; $800. Fifle, 303 Park Av.

1916 Hupmobile, demonstrators; fully equipped; excellent condition. Address 1,704 Broadway, 6th floor.

Packard 1914 7-passenger touring for sale; already rented for 5 months at $400 monthly; good proposition. H. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

Renault 35-45 limousine, by Demarest; excellent condition. Particulars Renault Selling Branch, Inc., 710 5th Av., New York City.

Mercer 1914 touring car; also 1915 raceabout. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES.
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars. Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day. Special Rates Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. 'Phone Circle 774.

Elegant Wilton Six, seven passenger; stylish; hour, day, or month; low rates; owner drives; references. Telephone Columbus 3580 and 2138 Gramercy.

Packard landaulettes and touring car; hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1,834 Broadway. Phone 1478 Columbus.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 49d St. Phone 4219-3530 BRYANT.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright, on double entry; good experience required; bring reference. Jersey Button Works, 345 West 40th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experience, reference; state salary. F 267 Times Downtown.

FILING CLERK wanted for Knoxville, Tenn., capable of filing executive position. New York School of Filing, Singer Building.

LAUNDRESS wanted, first class, in private family of five, Summer, at seashore; references required. 127 East 39th St., from 10 till 4.

OPENING for bright, attractive girl; literary ambitions; willing to exchange light secretarial duties; state age, if typewritist, etc. Editor, L 133 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, (lady,) in office of large fire insurance company; only those having the experience need apply; state age, experience, and salary expected. F 260 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY of education in photographic studio; good approach on telephone, pleasing personality; permanent. Ames Studio, 379 5th Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

33D, 2 EAST.—Two large, attractively furnished rooms, alcove, and bath.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; room with piano; single room.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large and small rooms; private house; telephone; references.

68TH, 26 EAST.—Beautiful large rooms in private house, with or without board. Plaza 8638.

82D, 130 East.—Large front room; $5; one inside, with wardrobe, $3. Ackermann.

123D, 54 EAST, (Madison Av., Mt. Morris Park.)—Attractive front room, adjoining inside room; only $6; private house; telephone; electricity; refined surroundings; references.

124TH, (1,939 Madison Av.)—Fine, large room, adjoining bath; every convenience; smaller.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms with, without private bath; phone; electricity.

West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished, renovated single, double rooms; elegant bathrooms; continuous hot water, electric light, and telephone; exceptionally clean; Summer rates.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; charming bachelor accommodations; modern; shower bath; kitchenette; references.

11TH, 113 WEST.—Street front room; one flight; suitable two gentlemen; $6.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; also hall rooms; telephone; reference.

12TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; running water; closets; telephone.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Magnificent large front room, private bath, connecting. For particulars apply Rose, 13 West 30th St.

43D, 118 WEST.—Housekeeping room and single room; first-class house; permanent; moderate.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Beautiful two-room apt., bath; large and smaller rooms.

48TH, 147 WEST.—Front parlor, large and small room for rent.

52D, 248 WEST.—Excellent rooms for bachelors or couples; private bath; absolutely clean.

52D ST., WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Furnished room, with private bath; gentleman only; references. M 114 Times.

53D, 60 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; parlor, suitable doctor; board optional; telephone.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large corner room; suite; bath, telephone, electricity, elevator; Summer rates.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; private house.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Wonderfully attractive rooms; perfectly kept house; very moderate; reference.

68 WEST 68TH ST.
Large and small rooms; all conveniences.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, other desirable rooms, some with kitchenettes; maid service; refined.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; fireplace, lavatory, electricity, telephone; charming apartment. Wilde.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Charming, large, front housekeeping suite; modern apartment; also attractive room; running water; reasonable. Vane.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH, 130 WEST.—Large, third-story, front; private bath; hot water; references.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor and other rooms; running water; for gentlemen; convenient location.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsome parlor for living; studio; small and medium rooms.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Nicely furnished small, large rooms, parquet floor, electric light.

72D ST., WEST, (Near Park)—Private family; shower; electricity; elevator; $5. Columbus 2051.

73D, 158 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private house; electricity; Summer rates; references.

73D, 103 WEST.—Front room; running water; room adjoining bath; gentlemen; reasonable.

73D, 158 WEST.—Fine large room and bath; others smaller; low price to September; meals optional; near stations.

73D, 275 WEST.—Handsome cool room with private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

75TH, 18 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive, Jewish home; easy access; car lines; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large back parlor; private bath, $12; single rooms, $4-$5.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Beautiful suite, kitchenette; other rooms; select house; subway, 'phone.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small, with privilege of practicing music. Schuyler 2328.

70TH, 242 WEST.—Delightfully large rooms, $4 to $10; private house; Summer rates.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, front room; electricity; light cooking; reasonable.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small, cool rooms; conveniences; reasonable; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing Museum; reasonable; board optional.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable, with dressing rooms; bath adjoining; gentlemen; Summer rates.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Attractive suite with bath; also small room; out-of-town people accommodated.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Large, small rooms with, without private bath; electricity; summer rates.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; telephone; reception room; $8-$10.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, and homelike, for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; concessions; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; hotel conveniences; Summer rates; reference.

Automobiles for Rent.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1913 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway, Columbus 5322.

Packard 7-touring, monthly preferred; owner drive. De Bouver, 212 West 89th. Tel. 6200 Riverside.

For Rent—Elegant Packard limousine and landaulet reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d St. Lenox 6073.

Packard landaulet or touring cars; hour, day, week; monthly preferred; references. Shickell, 115 West 52d. Circle 1076.

Packard. — Elegant seven-passenger; day, hour; monthly preferred. F. Wilmarth, 2607 Schuyler.

New Packard "six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 3885.

For Hire.—1915 Packard Touring; classy appearance; monthly preferred. Tel. 7452 Plaza.

AUTOMOBILES—RENAULTS, $3, $4 hour; monthly basis preferred. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

Private Packard monthly; very reasonable. Ben. Sulkins, 201 West 83d. Schuyler 6633.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. — Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 223 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 402 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER, brokerage, $18; insurance, $18; bookkeeper, stenographer, $20. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers.—Numerous desirable positions; free registrations. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A—A—A—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES. At an institution known throughout the country for thorough work. Registered by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Summer session. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Summer term, Aeolian Hall, 35 W. 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, airy rooms; electricity; $5-$10; convenient "L."

81ST, 3 WEST, (Overlooking Park.)—Large, small rooms; home comforts; reasonable.

82D, 78 WEST.—Independent, large front room; every convenience; phone; reasonable. Meehan.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful suite, newly furnished; also small room; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; electric light; reference.

82D, 134 WEST.—Double and single rooms; private bath; reasonable rent; references.

88TH, 309 WEST.—Suite of rooms, suitable for two or three business men; excellent location; between West End Av. and Riverside; transportation facilities; reference.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Front room, twin beds; back parlor; front basement, kitchenette; electricity.

92D, 46 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; also medium; house under new management.

93D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, with, without private baths; refined home.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive large and small rooms; all conveniences; reference.

94TH, 311 WEST.—Light, airy room in modern apartment with couple; breakfast optional; elevator; references.

94TH, 17 WEST.—Comfortable room in private house of owner; bath convenient.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Attractive outside room, lavatory; high-class apartment; breakfast. Dickinson.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive suite, single, double, adjoining bath; southern exposure; hot water.

97TH ST., 229 WEST.—Elegant, large, bright, airy room; Summer rates. Apt. 4-D.

98TH, 243 WEST, (Broadway.)—Homelike, attractive one, two rooms; lavatory; private. Apartment 6B.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Well-appointed room; two windows facing Broadway; suitable one or couple; elevator apt.; references. Bolich.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—One, two attractive furnished rooms, southern exposure; private bath; owner's residence; references.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished; cool, comfortable rooms; bath.

102D, 216 WEST.—Front room; running hot, cold water; gentleman. Inquire elevator boy.

106TH, 63 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room, adjoining bath; business woman; $4; references required. Apartment 23.

111TH, 251 WEST.—Suite, with pianola; large, small rooms; electricity, telephone, elevator; absolute independence. Apt. 11.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Light, pleasant, small room; reasonable, also large; 6 floor west.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; reasonable. Apartment 4 East.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Delightful, cool, outside room, adjoining bath; a Summer home in town; high-class elevator apartment; private family; references. Apt. 52.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Attractive rooms; convenient location; private family; ground floor west.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive rooms; telephone, electricity, elevator, shower; vicinity Columbia University. Lyman.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Light, attractive room; elevator apartment; reasonable. Apartment 3 West.

116TH, (Near Columbia and Riverside.)—Large front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont.

118TH, 480 WEST.—Good home for desirable party with private family. Periam.

119TH, 435 West.—Very desirable room, adjoining bath. Apt. 6-M.

122D, 500 WEST.—Connecting double rooms; large closets; lavatory; also single. Whyte.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Newly furnished, front room; shower, telephone, electricity, elevator, subway.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Large back parlor, beautifully furnished; twin beds; running water; phone.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Newly decorated, cool, outside; private family. Apt. 55

HIBBEN LAUDS WORK OF STUDENTS IN WAR

Says He Is Proud of Princeton Men in Hospital Service at the Front in Europe.

PREACHES TO GRADUATES

Asserts Each Must Live for Nation, but the Nation Must Serve the Whole World.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 11.—True patriotism, the relation of the individual to the nation and of the nation to the world, the grave responsibilities facing the country and the citizens of the country, preparedness—material and moral—these were the themes touched upon by President John Grier Hibben, in his baccalaureate address, at Princeton University today. The members of the graduating class, their parents, and the host of graduates who have returned for the 169th annual commencement, filled Alexander Hall to overflowing with an audience that listened attentively to the grave words of the speaker.

President Hibben called attention at the start of his address that he was emphasizing the need of moral preparedness, especially because his views were already well known on the subject of material preparedness. A too materialistic conception of the word was the main thing against which the country had to fight, said the speaker, else they would not fight for their own honor nor for that of others.

"In our day and generation we have been 'dazzled by a too near view of material things.' The man without a country' today is not the exile, the outcast, the traitor, but the one who lives in smug respectability and self-content with no thought of his country's needs and no concern for the realization of her manifest obligations. It is not the foe without, but the enervating forces within, which cause a nation to sicken and die, and this is our greatest menace.

"It is imperative that we should recognize our true relation as individuals to our country and the true relation also of our country to the world. Each individual should contribute his gifts and powers to the nation that its life may be the more complete. We have but a brief time at best to play our part and do our share. But by what we do or by what we leave undone, our country is richer or poorer, is impelled forward or held back, is ennobled or degraded.

"My Land for Others."

"Patriotism is not a selfish love, my land against all others, but my land for all others. The spirit of nationalism is a spirit of service, the individual for the nation, but the nation for the world. Love of humanity therefore and the love of country are not mutually exclusive, but complementary.

"There has been too much talk in times past in our country of the rights of man. The time has come to emphasize the common duties of man. If we are as ready to recognize our evident obligations, as we are to fight for our inalienable rights, we are in the way of solving many of the most perplexing problems, both of our national life and of our international relations. Patriotism cannot be adequately defined merely as a love of country, for that love may be wholly selfish. True patriotism is consciousness of obligation and readiness for sacrifice.

"We dare not regard the peoples of other lands and other races in the spirit of aloofness. Overwhelmed by the great world disaster, they need our help and we are abundantly able to give it. When finally they emerge from the valley of the shadow of death we must unite our power to theirs, in order to guarantee and enforce the reign of permanent peace.

"America is being criticised abroad today with words not only of bitterness but of scorn. It is alleged that we think only of our material comfort and convenience and that all our thoughts range on the level of the things that can be weighed and measured and counted. We may resent this, but we must confess with no slight degree of humiliation that there is a measure of truth in the indictment. It will not do merely to deny this statement in anger and in pride. We must show by our deeds that we prize honor above comfort, and justice above gain, and mercy above justice, and that we would gladly lay down our lives, rather than by living to ourselves in peace and prosperity prove false to God and man.

Princeton Men in War.

"One of our graduates, whose work finds a conspicuous place in the recently published 'Book of Princeton Verse,' expresses the wish for his country:

> May we know pain, O, God, may we know pain,
> And pave with blood and tears our way
> Along the old forgotten path again
> To find the sweet strength of a younger day.

"I am deeply gratified by the fact that during the last two years many of our Princeton men, both graduates and undergraduates, have felt the inner compulsion to offer their services to the need of the world, that they have volunteered in large numbers for the ambulance service in France and the relief work in Belgium. Last Summer a group of our undergraduates went into Serbia to work among the fever-stricken camps of that country. Our young doctors have given their services to the hospitals of Northern France and Flanders. And this Summer again our young men are going abroad on their errands of mercy. I am proud to think that they represent our country through these kindly and self-sacrificing offices, and that with their name there may be associated in the minds of the people abroad the idea that it is possible for citizens of America to render a disinterested service.

"Members of the class of 1916: You are to do your work in a world of stirring events and in a country which will be compelled, even contrary to her immemorial traditions and policies, to take a significant part in them. We in America have been spectators of the great European war. In the period of reconstruction we must be actors. The supreme test of our country will be whether we will be equal to our opportunities.

"You belong to the only group of young men among all the civilized nations of the world whose life and vigor are still unimpaired. There is therefore a peculiar obligation resting upon you to contribute in your day and generation something of value to the world's store of knowledge, some renewal of strength to its failing prowess, something of help and light to the world as it emerges from the horror of war, the flower of its youth stricken by death or else incapacitated for a man's work through the ravages of disease and the wounds more cruel than death itself. Amidst the incalculable disasters of the reign of death you must 'enlarge and defend the empire of life.'

"May the spirit of loyalty to your Alma Mater, this most highly prized of all our Princeton tradition, enable you to manifest a like devotion toward your country, toward the world, and toward your God."

There was no real rain, and the program went along merrily in spite of the gloomy and overcast skies.

The seniors marched solemnly in their black caps and gowns, unadorned by the colored hoods that represent their as yet unconferred degrees, to the baccalaureate address of President Hibben.

The alumni held their services after the baccalaureate address, and tonight all turned to the campus in front of Nassau Hall, where an open air musical service was given.

FIELD MASS POSTPONED.

Old "Grads" Return to Fordham to Hold Reunion.

Because of the weather the field mass and parade of Roman Catholic societies which were to mark the unofficial opening of Diamond Jubilee Week at Fordham University have been postponed until next Sunday. The same program as announced for yesterday will be followed.

The old "grads," who are due to arrive today from Denver, Pittsburgh, and other cities where Fordham has clubs, will report immediately for registration. Several arrived yesterday, including Augustine M. O'Neill, a graduate of the class of 1849. Mr. O'Neill is nearly 90 years old, and is the oldest living graduate of Fordham. He was a student at Fordham when the university grounds took in what is now Bronx Park, and during the days when Edgar Allan Poe was a daily visitor at the college.

Cardinal Farley and Mgr. Mooney, both of the class of 1867, and General James O'Beirne, 1869, will also be on hand today. Several guests have been invited, including Wilton Lackaye, the actor, who is a graduate of Fordham's sister institution, Georgetown. Ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien will be in charge of all the jubilee events.

The alumni will stay at Fordham tonight and tomorrow night, occupying the same rooms they had as students.

THIEF GETS $1,500 GEMS.

Enters John E. Schermerhorn's House with Skeleton Key.

A robbery of gems valued at approximately $1,500 from the residence of John E. Schermerhorn, 25 East Seventy-ninth Street, was made public yesterday. Although the burglary happened some time during the night of Saturday, May 20, the police, working in conjunction with detectives from the Holmes Electric Protective Company, have as yet been unable to trace the stolen jewelry.

A list of the gems as supplied to a Times reporter yesterday by Mr. Schermerhorn follows:

Two watches, one in platinum case and the other in gold.
One watch chain set with small pearls strung an inch apart.
One large gold medal of the St. Nicholas Society.
Two catseye scarfpins surrounded by diamonds.
Two ruby pins set with diamonds.
Four pairs of cuff links and several pearl studs.

On the night of the robbery Mr. Schermerhorn dined out. In the house were the butler, several maids, and the cook. The residence is in sight of the Holmes Central Office headquarters diagonally across the street, but the burglar boldly entered it through the front door, which he opened with a skeleton key, and leisurely ransacked Mr. Schermerhorn's apartments on the third floor.

The police were notified and promptly decided that it was the work of a servant. Mr. Schermerhorn scouted that theory as he placed implicit confidence in his household.

Mr. Schermerhorn said the value he placed on the gems was merely an estimate, and that probably they were worth more than $1,500. He said he was not so much concerned over the value of the things taken as he was at the fact that all of the gems were gifts which his family had given him at Christmas time in the last ten years.

AIDED CHILDREN ABROAD.

Children's Sunday Here Saw Collections for Europe's Poor.

The annual Children's Sunday, which has been on the calendar for more than twenty-five years in Protestant Churches, was observed yesterday in New York and generally throughout the country. The distinctive feature of the exercises this year was that, in many churches, collections were made for the Fund for Surviving Children of Europe, which has headquarters at 70 Fifth Avenue. No estimate of the amount of money collected could be had as returns will not be made until later in the week, but indications are that the fund will be considerably increased by the contributions of the children who gave yesterday.

The idea of using the day to aid in war relief was suggested to the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and the Council, without attempting to dictate to any congregation, promulgated the suggestion far and wide. No attempt to have a nationally organized contribution was made.

FEW BOYS FOR THE FARMS.

Children's Aid Society Blames War Conditions for Scarcity.

War conditions have reduced the number of boys available to help farmers in busy June days, and nas cut the number of boys seeking permanent homes by more than a half. These boys come from the streets of New York, but this year, owing to industrial conditions, the Children's Aid Society reports itself unable to find enough boys to meet demands. In May forty-one young men between the ages of 16 and 21 enlisted either in the United States Army or Navy. It has been twenty years since the society has been unable at this season to find all the boys called for by families to adopt and care for until they are of legal age.

The munition factories are asking for and taking large numbers of New York boys. Every day letters come asking for boys to be sent to such factories and to farmers in the Middle West. The result is that the Aid Society's farm school at Valhalla, usually containing at this season 900 or more boys, has now fewer than half that number. Until this unusual season the society placed boys every week, and yet had a waiting list of worthy boys picked up in this city anxious to get into the school. Now there is no waiting list.

JEWS BUY HOPE CHAPEL.

Talmud Torah Ansche Zitomerer to Have New Home.

The Board of Directors yesterday announced the purchase of Hope Chapel, 337 to 341 East Fourth Street, as the location for a new Jewish school to be known as the Talmud Torah Ansche Zitomerer. The purchase price was $50,000, and $25,000 will be expended in refitting the building.

After the announcement of the purchase yesterday there was a wedding in the auditorium, when Jacob Scheiner, son of the Rev. Samuel Scheiner, manager of the new school, was married to Miss Bella Schwartz, daughter of Samuel Schwartz of 82 Seventh Street. There were 800 guests.

The officers of the Board of Directors of the Talmud Torah Ansche Zitomerer are Max Myerson, President, and Abraham Mazer and Henry Linetsky, Vice Presidents. Mrs. Clara Cpazik is President of the Ladies' Auxiliary, and Rabbi Abraham Gelerenter will be the Principal.

Oriental Jews Elect Officers.

At a special meeting of the Federation of Oriental Jews of America held yesterday at 186 Chrystie Street the following officers were elected: President, Joseph Gedalecia; Vice Presidents, Samuel Coen, Sabetai Menachem, and Joseph Hakim; Treasurer, David Carasso; Executive Secretary, Albert J. Amateau; Recording Secretary, Robert Franco; Honorary President, Jacob H. Schiff; Advisory Board, Dr. Magnes, Leopold Plaut, Henry Morgenthau, Abram I. Elkus, Julian W. Mack, Miss Sadie American, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Ephraim Benguiat, Anna Brenner, Vitale Benguiat, Mrs. David J. Benoliel, Leon Sanders, Nathan Straus, Henrietta Szold, Solomon Schinasi, Moussa Schinasi, Leo Sulzburger, Max Senior, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Jacques Valensi, Edward Valensi.

INSTRUCTION.

PRATT SCHOOL—63 West 45th St. Individual Instruction, day evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Summer session.

Broaker Accountics Corp., 71 W. 23 St. Home Study Accountancy Training.

ASSAILS DOUBTERS OF JEWS' LOYALTY

Prof. Kaplan Calls Preaching Patriotism to Them "Carrying Coals to Newcastle."

FAITH BLESSING TO NATION

At Commencement of Theological Seminary Urges Religious Study —Dr. Adler Talks.

The graduating exercises of the Jewish Theological Seminary were held yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, 29 West Forty-second Street, seven candidates receiving the degree of Rabbi, Preacher and Teacher in Israel, and twenty-two young men and women being awarded diplomas from the Teachers's Institute of the Seminary.

Perpetuation of genuine Judaism in America and elsewhere in the world was the key-note of all of the addresses delivered, and tributes to the late Dr. Solomon Schechter, President of the Seminary, were sounded harmoniously with this idea, as Dr. Schechter was lauded above all things for his work for pure Judaism. Dr. Cyrus Adler, acting President of the Seminary, expressed the thought of all the speakers in his address to the graduates. He said:

"The importance and significance of this seminary has not been grasped by the Jews of America. I hold no one to blame for this failure, because the Jews of America have had very many serious things to do in the last thirty or forty years. Some things upon which they have expended much energy and time they might have left undone, as being either useless or harmful. But the principal significance of this seminary is, that not only the dignity but the very safety of the large Jewish population we now possess rests upon having leaders who, to use a curious word in such connection, are experts, especially called for the work of the guidance of our congregations, trained and drilled and fitted and polished so that they may not present rawness or uncouthness either to the congregation or to the community at large.

Dr. Schechter's Personality.

"Our late distinguished and ever lamented President, Dr. Schechter, was a man who won the profound affection of many people, but was understood by few, at least in some of the aspects of his genius. The great scholar, the sage, the wit, the man of intellect and of deep religious feeling—all these he was known to be by his admirers. But there are few who recognized that he possessed a distinct genius for constructive leadership and that, having established firmly this seat of learning, he had begun to take the next step of bringing about a mutual relationship between this seminary and the congregations whom it served."

"He founded the United Synagogue of America for the purpose of co-operating with the seminary and carrying out to the people the ideas for which the seminary was established, and he believed that the seminary, in turn, would receive the sympathy and support of the scattered bodies of Jewry throughout the United States and Canada and possibly, at some distant day, even of those upon the whole American Continent.

"The movement which the United Synagogue expresses is not a separatist movement, any more than was the seminary itself. Neither Doctor Morais and his colleagues nor Doctor Schechter and his co-workers ever felt the necessity or desire to lay their Judaism by any party restriction whatsoever. We stand for the normal development of the main current and are willing to let any other body or group qualify or circumscribe their Judaism by any prefix that seems best to themselves. It is, however, to be regretted that among one of the very smallest peoples of the earth, where the need for unity and solidarity is imperative, there should be an ever-increasing confusion in the theory and the practice of life, and that besides these differences which have grown up within the synagogue there should be super-added, on grounds extraneous and foreign to Judaism and dangerous to its continued existence, a further confusion of thoughts and of tongues."

Professor Kaplan a Speaker.

Professor M. M. Kaplan, principal of the Teacher's Institute, brought his text to bear on matters of detail, and said:

"Judaism is not merely a matter of mass meetings. All life is not running to a fire, and all Judaism is not relief work and emancipation. The fundamental duty of the Jewish home is to keep alive the demand for religious training of the young.

"Jewish education must come to be regarded as the one constructive activity in Jewish life which is of supreme importance, and to which every man, woman and child in Israel should be in duty bound to contribute something, whether it be in means, in energy, or in idealism.

"Due to the fact that Jewish education has practically been neglected in this country, we have not learned how to avail ourselves spiritually of the opportunities at our command. Jewish consciousness is synonymous with Jewish religion. How lacking we are in both has become conspicuously manifest of late. We are told it is more important to be a good American than to be a good Jew, or that we should be Americans in public and Jews in private. Can you conceive one of our fellow-citizens saying from the pulpit, 'It is more important to be a good American than to be a good Christian?' or 'One should be an American in public and a Christian in private?' It is carrying coals to Newcastle to preach to Jews loyalty to America. We only make ourselves ridiculous by this tawrdy music-hall patriotism, and sow suspicion in quarters where there never could have been the least inkling of a doubt as to our loyalty.

"Our duty does not end with merely fostering an American national consciousness. As such it might become the apotheosis of national vanity and pugnacity. Having given a religion to the world, our history has fitted us to co-operate with the other religious bodies in this country in giving to America a national consciousness. With that conception of the part that we should play in American life, we are true neither to our country nor to our faith if we allow our children to grow up barbarians in matters religious, if we do not create for them a Jewish atmosphere, wherein they might grow fully conscious of their spiritual heritage and fully qualified to render that heritage a source of blessing and power to their country."

Mayer Sulzberger, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Pennsylvania, also spoke. Louis Marshall, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the seminary, was to have made the introductory address, but remained away because of the recent death of his wife. He sent, however, a long letter in which he gave high praise to Dr. Schechter and urged the continued maintenance and extension of the seminary as the best memorial to the dead leader.

The Rev. S. Jacobson chanted the El Mole Rachamim in memory of Dr. Schechter, and at the end of the exercises led the students and audience in Adon Olam. The Rev. Dr. Herman Abramowitz pronounced the invocation and Louis Feinberg, one of the graduates, delivered the valedictory.

Awards of Prizes.

The following awards of prizes and scholarships were announced by Dr. Adler:

The Laemmlein Buttenwieser Bible Prize: "The Babylonian Story of the Deluge in Its Relation to the Biblical Narrative." Divided between Abraham E. Halpern and Morris Teller.

The Laemmlein Buttenwieser Talmud Prize: "The Ordinance Instituted by Rabbi Johanan ben Zakkai." Awarded to David Aronson.

The Aaron Friedenwald Prize in Jewish Theology: "The Messianic Ideas in Abrabanel's Works." Awarded to Joseph Sarechek.

The Alexander Kohut Memorial Prize: "The Life of Rabbi Beaziel Ashkenazi and the Contents of His Library Traced from His Responsa and His Novellae?" Awarded to Louis Finkelstein.

The Alumni Association Prize: "The Passages in the Talmud and Midrach Relating to Rome and the Roman Empire." Awarded to Solomon Goldman.

The Robison Memorial Prize: "The Hebrew Sources for the History of the Khazars." Awarded to Israel Goldstein. Honorable mention, Bernard Heller.

The Deubitz Memorial Prize: "The Authorities quoted in Ibn Ezra's Commentary on the Exodus." Awarded to Abram Levy.

The Rabinowitz Memorial Prize: "The Terms for 'Religion' in the Bible." Awarded to Jacob Katz.

The Lamport Homiletic Prizes: First prize awarded to Israel Goldstein; second prize awarded to Leon Spitz.

The Walter Robinson Prizes in Elocution and Public Speaking: Awarded to Abraham Burstein and Mortimer J. Cohen.

The Steinbach Scholarship: Awarded to Louis Finkelstein.

Five additional scholarships awarded to Harry Cohen, Mortimer J. Cohen, Louis Hammer, Solomon Metz, and Benedict Wellerstein.

The degree of Rabbi, Preacher, and Teacher in Israel was conferred by Dr. Adler on the following:

Louis Feinberg, A. B., U. of P.
Herman Lissauer, A. B., Coll. City of N. Y.
Joseph Margolies, A. B., N. Y. U.
Jacob Mendelsohn, A. B., N. Y. U.
Samuel Sachs, A. B., Columbia U.
Joseph Surachek, A. B., Columbia U.
Morris Teller, A. B., U. of P.

Those who received diplomas from the Teachers' Institute were:

Lillian Becker,	Minnie Herschkowitz,
William J. Berkman,	Morris Horowitz,
Charlotte Feinstein,	Benjamin Jaffe,
Gertrude Felshin,	Louis Levy,
Sarah Friedlaender,	Louis Notkin,
Sadie Ginaberg,	Edith Preiser,
Jacob Goldberg,	Minna Saperstein,
Hadassah Goldin,	Joseph Self,
Abraham Greenwald,	Minna Steigman,
Anna Grossman,	Etta Weisberg,
Emanuel Halpern,	Minna Weiss.

Professor Richard K. Biggs, at the organ, played a march from Aida and Handel's "Largo."

Jacob H. Schiff, the founder of the seminary, was on the platform, but did not actively participate in the exercises.

Iroquois Laws Are Printed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 11.—"The Constitution of the Five Nations; or, The Iroquois Book of the Great Law," has been printed as a State Museum bulletin, and is being sent largely to lawyers and persons interested in Indian lore. The reason for its distribution to lawyers is that it contains the Constitution printed for the first time in English, and will therefore be a guide in legal proceedings. Its publication was made possible by Arthur C. Parker, State Archaeologist, himself an Indian, who was successful in digging out the true enactment of the Iroquois Imperial Regency.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Strathardle, at Manila, June 10.
SS Tenadores, at Colon, June 11.

Sailed.

SS Lafayette, for Bordeaux, June 11.
SS Carpathia, for Liverpool, June 10.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Camaguey, Santiago to New York, was 43 miles S. of Castle Island at noon, 10th.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 100 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M., 10th.
SS Normanbridge, Tampico to New York, was 215 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Chr. Knudson, Tampico to New York, was 45 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 10 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 452 miles S. at noon.
SS William O'Brien, Jacksonville to New York, was 100 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Standard, Tuxpam to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 1 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 127 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 57 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 527 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Hattie Luckenbach, New Orleans to New York, was 45 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 274 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 247 miles S. at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 227 miles S. at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 228 miles S. at noon. Galveston bar at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 191 miles E. S. E. of Galveston bar at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 130 miles S. at noon.
SS Perfecto, Tampico to New York, was 45 miles S. at noon.
SS Herbert G. Wylie, Tampico to New York, was 137 miles S. W. of Nantucket at noon.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10 A. M.,)—SS Verona ..... June 12
Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10 A. M.,)—SS Principe di Udine ..... June 14
Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M.; (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS Finland ..... June 14
Liberia, (specially addressed only,) via Monrovia, at 12:30 P. M.—SS Hasaan ..... June 14
Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS Ryndam ..... June 17
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—SS Philadelphia ..... June 17
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—SS Touraine ..... June 17

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SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:23|Sun sets..7:27|Moon sets..1:23

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:58	4:35	10:13	11:05
Governors Island	4:05	4:51	10:43	11:46
Hell Gate	6:15	6:57	6:41	1:26

Arrived—Sunday, June 11.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool, June 3.
SS Lucileine, Dartmouth, May 27.
SS Tiviren, Port Antonio, June 6.
SS Monterey, Nassau, June 8.
SS Montoso, Porto Rico, June 5.
SS Stephano, St. Johns, June 10.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, June 8.
SS River Araxes, Newport News, June 10.
SS Portuguese Prince, La Pallice, May 30.
SS St. Veronica, Barry, May 30.
SS Rosalia Mahony, Cape Haitien, June 3.
SS Grindon Hall, Algiers, May 22.
SS Winlator, Norfolk, June 9.
SS Rosalie, Norfolk, June 9.
SS Greystone Castle, Newport, May 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*California	Glasgow	June 3
*Ryndam	Falmouth	June 3
Veneiro	Palermo	May 17
Lord Erne	Havre	May 23
Corcovado	St. Michaels	May 27
Yildum	Kirkwall	May 24
Ville de Paris	Barcelona	May 28
Moncenisio	Genoa	May 14
Morro Castle	Havana	June 8
Strathgerry	La Pallice	May 29
Escalona	Liverpool	May 23
Eastoria	Havana	June 9
Bermudian	Bermuda	June 10
Brazos	San Juan	June 7
Momus	New Orleans	June 7
El Mundo	Galveston	June 6

DUE TOMORROW.

*Touraine	Bordeaux	June 4
†United States	Kirkwall	June 4
Apache	Jacksonville	June 10
Kilpatrick	Cristobal	June 6
Chemung	London	May 27
El Mar	Galveston	June 7

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Montebello	Hull	May 30
Kursk	Kola Bay	June 3
Minnesota	London	May 31
Saratoga	Havana	June 10
Collingham	St. Nazaire	May 29
Ryswijk	Kirkwall	May 21
Alliance	Cristobal	June 8
El Sol	Galveston	June 8

DUE THURSDAY.

Madonna	Marseilles	May 31
*Vasilefs Constantinos	Piraeus	May 29
Calabria	Gibraltar	May 31
Camino	Liverpool	June 1
Verdi	Liverpool	June 2
Chicago City	Bristol	May 30
Valeria	Liverpool	May 30
Olaf Kyrre	Shields	May 30
Zacapa	Kingston	June 10
Riverdale	Bordeaux	May 30
Comus	New Orleans	June 10
El Monte	Galveston	June 9

DUE FRIDAY.

*Baltic	Liverpool	June 7
Dante Alighieri	Naples	June 3
Penistone	Havre	June 3
Cuthbert	Liverpool	June 2
Alcor	Kirkwall	May 31
Essex	Liverpool	June 2
Caracas	Curacao	June 9
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	June 10
Mohawk	Jacksonville	June 13
City of Montgomery	Savannah	June 13
El Alba	Galveston	June 10

DUE SATURDAY.

Pannonia	London	June 6
Baron Minto	Liverpool	June 3
Quebra	Liverpool	June 3
Morenl	Copenhagen	May 29
Rio de Janeiro	Pernambuco	May 29
†Bergensfjord	Bergen	June 7

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mail Close.	Vessels Sail.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alicante, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yaqui, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Borghum, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Atlas, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Montserrat, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW

Commewijne, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Francesa, Para	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montanan, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Minerva, Buenos Aires	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maasdyk, Rotterdam		10:00 A.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Stavangeren, Guiana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Almirante, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Monula, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Principe di Udine, Naples		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Atlas, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.
El Mar, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Tapajoz, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamo, Santiago	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Gulana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vasari, Buenos Aires	9:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, Newfoundl'd	7:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bjornefjord, Argentina	2:30 P.M.	6:00 A.M.
Corcovado	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
California, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Calabria, Naples		12:00 M.
Alexandrian, London		12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull		12:00 M.
Evelyn, Ponce		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Dia, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

†Carries German mails.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Lurline..June 13
Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West, (via San Francisco)—Matai ..... June 16
Hong Kong and Dutch West Indies, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco) ..... June 16
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru..June 18
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West, and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... June 20

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 17, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. June 17, SS Touraine.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 19, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 14, SS Bassam.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M, June 24, SS Canopic.
Sweden—Close at 9 A. M. June 20, SS Stockholm.
Denmark and Norway—Close at 9 A. M. June 22, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 12, SS Verona, and at 7:30 A. M. June 14, SS Principe di Udine.

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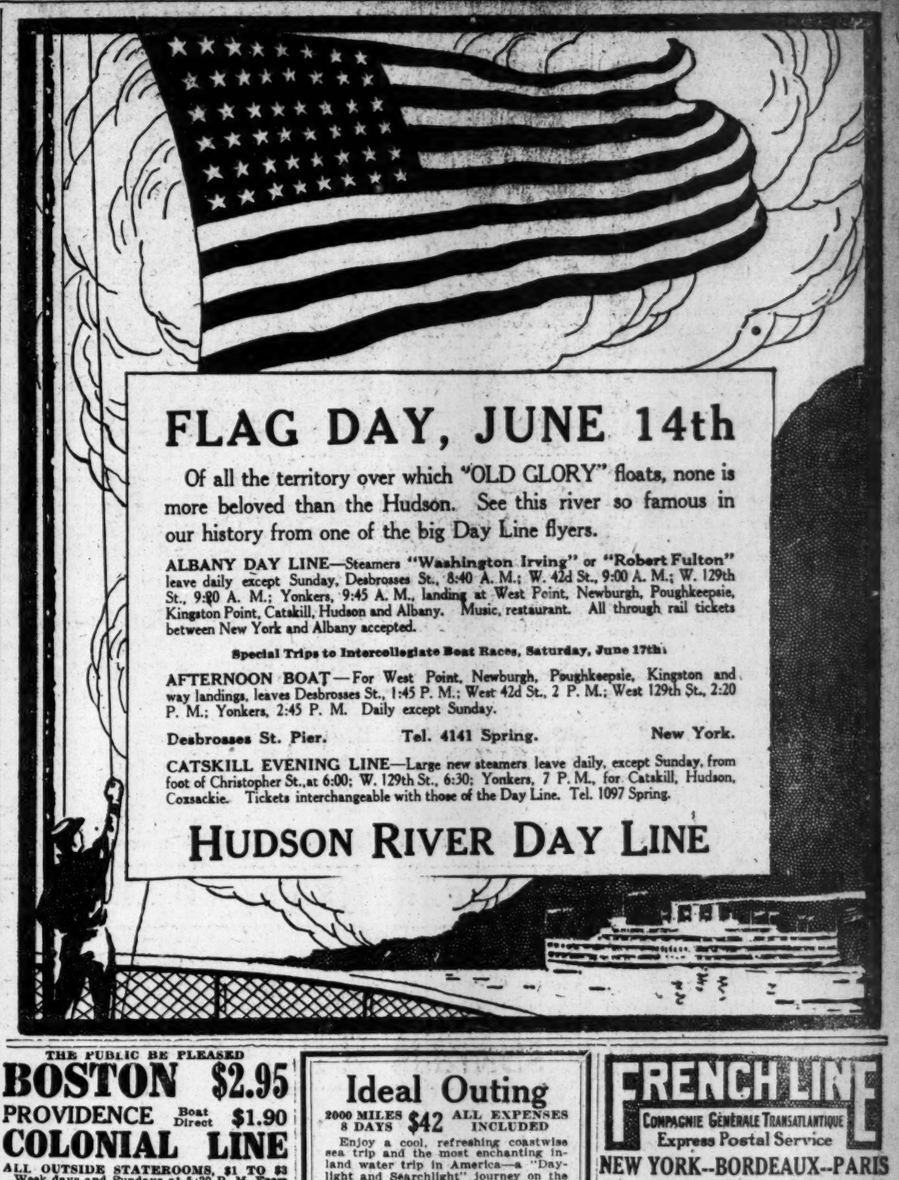

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